The New-York Times.

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POLITICAL.

How the Bloody Chasm is Being Closed.

Voting on the Railroad Cars in the West.

Another Influential Maine Democrat for Grant.

Colored Men of Minnesota Decline to Follow Sumner.

A Western Journal on Disciplining the Democracy.

Check to the Braggers.

A gentleman of this City authorizes us to announce that he will bet ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS on GRANT and WILSON, on every State in the Union. Not less than $10,000 to be deposited by each party, in any approved Trust Company, to abide the result.

Doolittle's Case.

The *Tribune* says it does not defend Mr. Doolittle. Senator Fenton must look after his Professor of Journalism and give him a few more lessons, now that one thing has been found too dirty for him to defend in the interest of "Old Honesty." The Professor says that "Mr. Doolittle is not a candidate for any office so far as we know, and his character is not a matter at present at issue." Less than a year ago the *Tribune* said Mr. Doolittle had become a professional office-seeker. But let that pass. The exorgan's doctrine is that a man who stands convicted by his own letters of corruption and falsehood, of forcing a present from a subordinate and of lying about it, may go about the country in the interest of Mr. Greeley denouncing present-taking and corruption, and yet "his character is not a matter at present at issue." This will be encouraging to Kilpatrick and Lindsay and Stevens and the whole tribe of tainted orators. Indeed it will serve Tweed admirably when he hurries out a few sentences in favor of Greeley. "True, I'm a thief, a rascal, I'm all that is bad, but my character is not a matter at present at issue, and my friend Greeley is honest."

The Bloody Chasm.

Col. M. A. Bryson, of St. Louis, made, in that city, on Thursday night last, a candid reply to Senator Schurz's speech of July 22. In alluding to the cry that the North must be "reconciled" to the South, he said: "But Senator Schurz says we won't shake hands across the bloody chasm. Well, we have been offering to do it for seven years. I ask him if any citizen of the South has been maltreated in the North? What Southern man has been treated otherwise than as a gentleman in the North? I remember, in 1867, being on the floor of the Merchants' Exchange in Cincinnati. I met Kirby Smith there. You remember he attempted to take Cincinnati, and many citizens sold their property for little or nothing, and left. I said, 'General, I am astonished to see you here. I should think you would feel a little strange among these merchants.' 'Well,' said he, 'I have been a little astonished myself. I never was treated better in my life.' That is the way we have been shaking hands across the bloody chasm. I have seen Gen. Beauregard treated and feasted here. I have yet to see the first Northern man that has tried to wound the feelings of any man or woman of the South. Can you say as much of the South? [Cries of 'No, no!'] When Senator McCreery, of Kentucky, pronounced a eulogy on Gen. Lee upon the floor of the United States Senate was there a Northern Senator that rose to throw calumny upon his memory? Not one! I say this is right. I have treated these men as my friends, but I don't like to be asked to go too far—to give and not receive. Don't ask us, as Senator Schurz has, to bury the men who fought through the war in that chasm and trample their memories in the dust. I respect the memory of every man in the South who fought from a conviction of duty. But I do ask that they be satisfied with a less sacrifice than the dishonoring of our living heroes and fallen dead."

In Favor of the Amendments but Opposed to their Enforcement.

Many years ago when Ben. Shillaber, Mrs. Partington, Ike, and all that crowd were literally a unit in advocating in the Boston *Carpet-Bag* the election of Gen. Jehiel Stebbins to the Presidency, and were carrying on the campaign with nearly as much vehemence as the *Tribune* and its crowd are now urging its candidate for the same position, the Prohibitory Liquor law excitement was at its height, and in order that the position of Jehiel Stebbins in that question might be clearly understood, it was authoritatively announced that the General was "in favor of the Maine law but opposed to its enforcement." Quite as satisfactory announcement is made by the Augusta (Ga.) *Constitutionalist* in respect to the later candidate for the Presidency, when it says: "It is not to be ignored that Mr. Greeley as fully recognizes the validity of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments, as does Grant and his Radical supporters. But it is equally true that he is opposed to any further oppression and unconstitutional measure upon the South under the pretext of carrying out those amendments. The candidates for Congress on the Greeley tickets throughout the country are equally opposed and fully committed against that tyrannical line of policy."

Bowie-Knife Potter.

Hon. John F. Potter, of Wisconsin, whom every Republican in the land and every fire-eater in the South knows personally or by letter, has written a letter in response to an invitation to address the Waukesha Republican Club, in which, while declining the invitation on account of the serious illness of his mother, he assures the Club of his earnest sympathy in the cause for the furtherance of which it has been organized. Alluding to this the Milwaukee *Wisconsin* says: "If there is an original, consistent and honest Republican in the State that one is John F. Potter, and his adherence to the party speaks most forcibly and conclusively in refutation of the calumnies of the 'Reform Party.' His testimony in behalf of the Republican Party and its Administration will outweigh that of a hundred of such weather-cocks and soreheads as John Farnsworth."

Enthusiasm of the Lucas County, Ohio, Republicans.

That was a glorious Republican ratification meeting in Toledo, Ohio, last Friday. The Toledo *Blade* says: "The campaign in Lucas County opened splendidly. For many years out-door meetings in the daytime in this city have not been largely attended, and fears were entertained by many that, notwithstanding the attraction of Gov. Noyes' presence, the attendance would be too limited to be an occasion of inspiration and encouragement. But those who feared for this occasion had not come to a knowledge of the deep and general interest felt in the issues of the campaign. Since 1860 no party has felt throughout every part of its membership such genuine and hearty enthusiasm as now pervades the Republican hosts. At the appointed hour yesterday afternoon the people came from the country in long processions of carriages and wagons; mechanics and manufacturers closed their shops and thronged their way to the place of meeting; merchants, for an hour or two, on a day when the city was thronged with customers, left their business with a minimum of force to run it, in order to partake of the feast. When the meeting was called to order the largest audience of a political character ever gathered in this county was arrayed before the speaker's stand. Gen. Wager Swayne was called upon to preside, and introduced Gen. Noyes with earnest and heart-moving words. To witness the emotion with which Gen. Swayne, a brave, crippled veteran of the war, introduced another crippled soldier, with whom he had been associated in the conflict with the rebels, was itself an inspiration and incentive to duty." The meetings were continued through the afternoon and evening, and were addressed by Gov. Noyes, Rev. B. W. Arnett, J. Madison Bell, Gen. Sherwood, and others, and a Central Grant and Wilson Club was organized. The *Blade* says: "Thus closed the first field day in Toledo. Its fruits are an earnest of glorious victory in October and November."

Another Influential Maine Democrat for Grant.

Joel Colby, one of the most honored and influential Democrats in Somerset County, Maine, has declared against Greeley in a letter in which he says: "I am afraid to invest in that stock, because it takes in all that rebel element which sought the very life of the Government, and which was put down at the sacrifice of so many valuable lives and so much treasure. I cannot see why the country, today, financially, is not in a fair and prosperous condition. The national debt is being reduced, business is good, the laboring man was never better paid for his labor than at the present time, and all the necessaries of life are now at very fair prices. I cannot see any good in a change of administration at this time, but fear much evil. I prefer that the party in now power should continue so another four years at least. Many of my Democratic brethren here are feeling as I do, and I am very much mistaken if they do not with me vote for the conqueror of the rebellion, this Fall."

The Colored Citizens of Minnesota.

The St. Paul *Press* publishes a circular, signed by a large number of colored citizens of Minnesota, declining to follow the advice volunteered to them by Charles Sumner, and pledging their support to Grant and Wilson. The *Press* says: "The list embraces, almost without exception, the name of every colored voter whose signature was solicited, and it is a significant indication of the spirit which animates our colored fellow-citizens everywhere. They know that the Republican Party gave them their freedom and their rights of citizenship, in spite of the utmost efforts of the organization styling itself Democratic, and they do not now propose to put themselves into the power of their life-long enemies. They will trust their tried friends to maintain what has already been accomplished, and they will not participate in Mr. Sumner's personal quarrels."

Disciplining the Democracy.

Denying the *World's* dictum that "a genuine representative Democratic National Convention has authority to bind its constituents, that is to say, to bind the whole Democratic Party," the Chicago *Times*, the leading Democratic organ of the West, if not of the Union, says: "A genuine representative Democratic National Convention has no authority whatever to bind anybody. If any Democrat is dissatisfied with the action of such a convention, he has a perfect right to express his dissatisfaction in any lawful way. And if a convention has for its constituents only the professional politicians and spoils-seekers, and if it proposes the opposite of Democratic principles for the acceptance of Democrats, and if it asks Democrats to vote for the most violently anti-democratic of all Anti-Democrats, then the action of such a convention, so far from being binding upon Democrats, may very properly be repudiated by Democrats, and the Convention itself may properly be regarded as the enemy of Democracy, and treated accordingly. No one need be surprised, and no one has the least right to complain, if Democrats proclaim their revolt against Democratic discipline, when that discipline is exercised to dragoon them into the support of Anti-Democratic principles and the bitterest and most dangerous enemies of those principles. It is not unnatural that Democrats should proclaim their hostility to a 'party' which proclaims its own hostility to Democratic principles by choosing for its standard-bearer the most inveterate and implacable enemy of those principles. It is not strange that Democrats should revolt against such discipline, and proclaim their hostility to such a party."

The Union League of America for Grant and Wilson.

A private meeting of the National Executive Committee of the Union League of America was held yesterday afternoon, Gov. John W. Geary, of Pennsylvania, in the chair. Reports of an encouraging character were received from the various States. Among the resolutions passed were the following:

Whereas, The National Council at its last meeting pledged the Union League of America to the support of the nominees of the National Convention of the Union Republican Party; therefore, for the purpose of carrying out the instructions of the National Council,

Resolved, That the National Executive Committee calls upon all members of the Union League of America throughout the United States to rally around the standard of Grant and Wilson, and use all their energies for the triumph of the Republican Party during the present national campaign.

Resolved, That the above resolution be transmitted to the various State Councils, with instructions to have the same promulgated throughout their respective jurisdictions, and requiring that adherence to the principles and candidates of the Republican Party shall be an essential condition of admission to the higher degree of the Union League.

Vacancies in the officers and members of the Committee were filled as follows: First Vice-President—Gov. Marshall Jewell, of Connecticut; Second Vice-President—Judge A. A. Knight, of Florida. Members of the Resident Committee—Hon. Geo. A. Halsey, of New-Jersey; Hon. A. B. Cornell, of New-York; Hon. Silas B. Dutcher, of New-York.

The resignation of F. Carlisle, of Michigan, was received, and Gov. Baldwin, of that State, was appointed to fill the vacancy.

The following was passed in regard to North Carolina:

Resolved, That the thanks of the National Executive Committee are hereby tendered to our brethren in North Carolina, who, undeterred by the laws of their State forbidding them to hold regular meetings, were still found faithful in the hour of trial, thereby sending a thrill of joy through the ranks of the Union League throughout the United States.

After the transaction of a large amount of campaign business, the Committee adjourned, subject to the call of the Chair.

A Fraud.

The annexed circular is, we learn, being distributed largely in the West. It is of course a barefaced fraud. There is no such Club, and its officers are bogus. Our Western exchanges should call attention to it:

ROOMS OF THE NATIONAL GRANT CLUB, } 292 SPRING-STREET, NEW-YORK, June 10, '72. }
Mr. H. A. Smith:

DEAR SIR: You will please remit to this office, without delay, the sum of three dollars.

This Association is composed of eighty-four prominent and wealthy citizens of New-York, each of whom has subscribed the sum of $1,000. They will devote their whole energies during the present campaign to bring about the re-election of Gen. Grant to the Presidency. You are aware, of course, that immense sums of money are required to conduct a Presidential campaign. Political speakers are to be paid; thousands of banners to be raised in all parts of the Republic; special trains are to be paid for; thousands of dollars are to be paid for advertising in many journals. Other items could be enumerated which are inseparable from expense in all political campaigns.

Money collected by this Association will be disbursed in the Western States and in Pennsylvania.

Hon. W. JACKSON CARPENTER, President.
Hon. PAULMIER WATERS, Vice-President.
Ex-Judge MARSHALL SCUDDER, Treasurer.
JOHN F. HAMILTON, Secretary.

All communications and remittances must be addressed to

JOHN F. HAMILTON, Secretary,
No. 292 Spring-street, New-York.

Enthusiastic German Republican Rally.

The German Republicans of the Twelfth Assembly District met last evening at Dry-dock Hall, No. 291 East Fourth-street, to raise a Grant and Wilson banner. The houses in the vicinity were brilliantly illuminated for about two or three blocks with Chinese lanterns during the ceremony of the banner-raising. The meeting inside was organized by the President, Mr. Louis Schraidt, and the music corps of the Eleventh Regiment was in attendance. Stirring addresses were delivered by Messrs. Wm. Gallmann, the President of the German Republican Central Committee, and several others addressed the meeting.

The Greeley Ratification—Mourning and Woe Among the Clans.

The Piebald party are going to have a grand splurge on the 12th of next month, and it might be supposed that the occasion would be one of unmixed rejoicing among the warriors of Tammany. But, on the contrary, it is a source of the bitterest wailing. All the petty chieftains of the miserable gangs who in past times have done the bidding of the party by wrecking polling-booths, assaulting voters, repeating, stealing polling-books and disgracing American institutions generally, are in grief. It takes them all their spare cash to keep their hordes together, and they have hitherto looked to meetings like the contemplated September splurge as sources of revenue. But fortunately for society the perennial streams of greenbacks that kept them flourishing have been cut off by Controller Green, and the Reformers, and those unhappy chiefs who asked for money from the Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, have been offered such unsubstantial and insulting joys as Roman candles, green fire and rockets. It is very doubtful if the Pretorian guard will turn out at the appointed time unless a judicious distribution is made of part of that $250,000 which Marshall O. Roberts is ready to contribute to the Greeley cause. The Matthew T. Brennan Association has, according to report, sent delegates to the Committee to learn definitely how much the party of purity and reform will stand. Many anxious ones are waiting for the answer.

The Herald and Greeley.

The New-York *Staats Zeitung* says: "The *Herald* has abandoned Greeley. The *Herald* is a good weathercock. Only those who are blind can fail to see that Greeley's chances are rapidly waning. The 'sober second thought' has opened the way to a return to reason."

Straws from Travelers.

A correspondent of the Fort Dodge (Iowa) *Messenger* communicates the following: "As the Republicans of glorious young Iowa are deeply interested in the results of the Presidential election, I give for their encouragement a few items gathered in my travels in Michigan, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Illinois and Iowa during the last few weeks. Last Monday I left Milwaukee on the noon train for Chicago. On the way we took a vote of passengers for President. It stood 70 for Grant and 31 for Greeley. On Tuesday, coming through Illinois on the North-western, the vote stood 26 for Grant and 8 for Greeley. Coming over the B. C. and M. Railroad from Cedar Rapids to Cedar Falls, the vote stood 9 for Grant and 6 for Greeley. I met a friend at Cedar Falls who had come through from New-Hampshire, and he informed me that votes taken on all the trains as he came through, stood about one-third more for Grant than for Greeley. I saw another gentleman who had been traveling in Indiana and Ohio and had taken pains to canvass all trains on which he had traveled. He stated that only in one instance had the vote cast for Greeley come nearly equal to the Grant vote. In all other instances the vote was about one-third more for Grant than Greeley."

Notes of News.

The Democrats of the Ninth District of Virginia have nominated Gen. R. V. Bowen for Congress....Lieut.-Gov. Tucker, of Massachusetts, declines a nomination for re-election....A Chicago paper asserts that a public garden in that city in which a meeting was held the other night, "was transformed into an elysium of political splendor."....Gen. Oglesby is now canvassing Northern Illinois. Rockford gave him a great meeting and a warm greeting, Friday....Gen. Eppa Hunton has accepted the Democratic nomination for Congress in the Eighth District of Virginia....Mr. Hermann A. Vogelbach, Democratic candidate for Congress in the Third District of Pennsylvania, announces that he will not withdraw, as asserted, in case a Liberal Republican candidate is nominated. He says that under no circumstances will he give up the contest until it is decided by the people of the district.

Long Island Politics.

A meeting of the Republican electors of Whitestone, Long Island, was held at Bullus' Hotel, on Friday last, Mr. Robert Willets in the chair. The business of organization was at once entered upon, and addresses were made by the Chairman, Messrs. D. A. Higgins, A. H. Kissam and others. It was

Resolved, That a club be formed, to be known as "The Grant and Wilson Club of Whitestone."

A committee submitted to the meeting the following names: For President, Robert Willets; Vice-Presidents, A. B. Wright, B. J. Hathaway, George W. Van Siclen, C. W. Smith, John Barrow, S. S. Pliser, J. J. Bullus, A. H. Kissam, H. Weidman, William Higgins, and John Roe; Secretary, Henry Smith; Treasurer, John J. Locke. Carried by acclamation. Thirty-seven good men and true were enrolled.

General Notes.

Hon. W. E. Lansing was unanimously renominated for Congress by the Twenty-third District Republican Convention yesterday.

The Richmond County Republican Convention, which adjourned on the 15th inst. to meet again on the notice of the Chairman, is called to reassemble at Clifton, on Saturday next, Aug. 31, at 3 o'clock P. M., to nominate a county ticket and appoint delegates to the District Congressional Convention.

At Coleman & Walker's sadd lery-hardware foundery, at Elizabethport, eighty persons are employed, twenty-nine of whom are voters. On the 23d a vote was taken, with the following result: twenty-two Grant, three Greeley, two Democrats who will not vote for Greeley, one Republican who will not vote at all, one Republican no choice. The Grant and Wilson Club, which numbers near 300, is doing good work in the place.

Local Notes.

The Republicans of the Twenty-first District of this State, yesterday, nominated by acclamation Hon. Clinton L. Merriam, of Lewis County, for Congress.

The Independent Democrats of the Seventh Ward met at Temperance Hall, Kent-avenue, Brooklyn, last evening at the call of a committee of fifteen and adopted preliminary measures for organizing a Ward association.

The Colored Republicans' General Committee some weeks ago suspended its meetings until the first Saturday evening in September next. Arrangements will then be made for a grand mass ratification meeting.

The German Grant Club of the Nineteenth Ward held a meeting in First-avenue last evening, when further action was taken toward forming an extensive organization in aid of the National Republican nominations.

The German Grant and Wilson Campaign Club, recently formed under the auspices of Mr. Jacob Morstalt, held a meeting at No. 10 Stanton-street last evening to complete its organization, and a number of additional members were enrolled.

The Brooklyn Twentieth Ward Republican Association held a regular meeting last night, at the chapel, No. 260 Cumberland-street. The attendance was very large. About twenty new members were enrolled. The nominations of the Utica Convention were heartily indorsed.

The members of the Republican Club of the First Assembly District, met last evening at the corner of Franklin-street and West Broadway, for the purpose of ratifying the Utica nominations. Resolutions indorsing the Philadelphia and Utica nominations were adopted.

A regular meeting of the Brooklyn Eighth Ward Grant and Wilson Club was held last evening at Day's Hall, corner of Eighteenth-street and Fourth-avenue, John A. Lyons President. The evening was occupied with routine business and enrolling new members. The Club now numbers over 200 members.

The Soldiers' and Sailors' Grant and Wilson Club of the Fourth Assembly District, Seventh Ward, held a meeting last night at No. 118 East Broadway. A large number of new members were received, and resolutions indorsing the action of the Utica Convention and its nominations were passed unanimously.

The Fifth Assembly District Independent Grant and Wilson Campaign Club of the Eighth Ward met last evening at Nos. 76 and 78 Varick-street. Addresses were delivered by the President and Mr. Haggerty, after which several new members were proposed and accepted, and the meeting adjourned.

The Eighth Assembly District German-American Reform Club met last night at No. 65 Essex-street, Geo. Reinonger presiding. Mr. C. A. Baadan was unanimously selected as the Reform candidate for Assistant Alderman. The Club has taken the title of "Eighth Assembly District Horace Greeley Reform Club."

The Unity Republican and the George W. Francis Colored Associations are two new clubs which have been organized since the last election. Their head-quarters are in the Eighth Ward. They, as well as other organizations under the control of the General Committee, are in every respect active and energetic campaign organizations.

A large Grant and Wilson Campaign Club was organized in the Twenty-first Ward, named the Young Men's Republican Club of the Twenty-first Ward, the most of the members being formerly Democrats. Hugh Coleman was elected President; Richard Cunningham, Vice-President; John O'Rourk, Recording Secretary; Arthur Heeny, Financial Secretary, and James McNeil, Treasurer.

A new Soldiers' and Sailors' Campaign Club was organized last evening in the Eighteenth Assembly District, No. 457 Fourth-avenue. Resolutions indorsing the Philadelphia and Utica nominees were adopted, and Col. M. Kerwin was elected President. Joseph Biglin and Capt. J. O'Carrol Vice-Presidents, H. A. Beatty Secretary, and Capt. S. W. Swayze Treasurer. Eighty-six members signed the roll.

A meeting of the citizens of the Eighteenth Ward favorable to Grant and Wilson's election, met, last evening, at No. 343 First-avenue, and organized a club to be known as "Eighteenth Ward Grant and Wilson Independent Campaign Club," and elected Michael McEvoy President, Michael Carey Secretary, and Charles Dunn Treasurer. After transacting other business the meeting adjourned to Wednesday next at 8 P. M.

THE PINE-TREE STATE.

Speech of Senator Trumbull at Portland.

The Last Resort of the Liberals a Failure—The State Stronger Than Ever for Grant—Republican Meetings at Other Points.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PORTLAND, Me., Aug. 26.—Senator Lyman Trumbull made his third speech in Maine to-night at the City Hall in this place. The hall was well filled; two or three hundred had to stand, while the galleries contained a large number of ladies—a somewhat unusual thing at Democratic gatherings, out of New-England at any rate. So there were about 2,500 people present. Mr. Trumbull was escorted to the hall and presented to the audience by an appropriate embroidering of apostate Republicans, the filling up being composed of the Greeley Democracy. The meeting was a good one for that side, even though many of the Republicans of Portland, who wanted to hear the malignant utterances of Mr. Trumbull, helped to fill the benches. The speech made by Mr. Trumbull is the same one he has delivered in the West. After paying a handsome tribute to New-England, he launched at once into the framework of his assault. His first assertion was to deny that the Republican Party or Gen. Grant had anything to do with putting down the rebellion. He said it was the American people who put it down, and the inference was clearly drawn that Gen. Grant had no more share in it and deserved no more credit for it than any one of the American people. His next point, without waiting to dwell on a subject which brought up unpleasant memories in his audience, was the finances. These he boldly denounced as scandalous and disgraceful, and alleged that they were nevertheless the boast of the ring that "runs the Administration," as he elegantly expressed it. Giving the book-keeping of the Treasury a severe criticism, he declared his charges proved, and said the Administration deserved to be hurled from power for such book-keeping. Then he took up the Syndicate business, and as a specimen of his misrepresentations, of which he would be thoroughly ashamed if his present associations did not prevent, he deliberately concealed from his audience the fact that the Funding act required that ninety days' notice should be given of the redemption of the five-twenties, and that they couldn't be redeemed until the new bonds were sold. His ingenuity in this matter was paralleled only by his mendacity. His next point of attack was the Secor claims, which he has rehearsed on every occasion, and ridiculed the report of the House Committee, saying nothing, however, about the fact that the majority of the Greeleyites on the Committee vindicated the Secretary. His next allegation was that he believed, and he said it with great vehemence, seeking to create the impression of a fact, that he believed the public money in the Treasury was being used to carry the elections. He reiterated this shortly afterward by saying, that while he did not absolutely charge it, he said the money might be, and he believed it actually was being used to carry elections. Then he instanced a bank out West which had just been designated a national depository, whose President was a Presidential elector for Grant and Wilson. He broadly insinuated, what he dared not say, that half a million dollars had been placed on deposit in that bank, with an intimation that it would not be wanted for a few months, and might be loaned at good interest.

His audience—or at least the Greeley portion of it—greedily accepted the insinuation as an established fact. His next indictment was the usurpations of power on the part of the Administration. He dwelt with gusto upon what he termed the "Senatorial Ring," and took up the Election laws, which he discussed at length. He instanced no fact or case of abuse, but dealt upon the possibilities of their abuse. Here is a rich specimen of his false and malignant utterances. He charged that under the law of 1870 Deputy Marshals could and would be placed at five dollars per day throughout the South to control the elections, in the face of the fact, which Mr. Trumbull knows as well as he knows his own name, that this law does not apply to more than five or six cities in the entire Southern States, namely those having more than 20,000 inhabitants. After recapitulating the efforts of the ring, as he styled the Senate, to sustain themselves in power, he invited his audience to help him hurl the present despots from power, to which invitation to the flesh-pots a large portion of his hearers responded with vehement applause.

Having finished his excoriation, he proceeded to vindicate his apostacy, and that of his fellow-Greeleyites. He reiterated his claim to credit for all the Republican Party had ever achieved, but it was a significant fact that when he alluded to the grand achievement of the civil and political equality of all men, there was no applause. It fell dead. He played humorously on the political embarrassments which prevent Republicans voting for Democrats, and yet did not prevent Democrats from voting with Republicans. He touched with grim humor upon Mr. Greeley's early position on secession, and on the payment for slaves; and argued that whatever he held then he did not so hold now. Then he shot off into civil service reform, and reiterated the old falsehood that the civil service report says that one hundred millions are lost to the revenue annually, through the corruptions of the service, which he declared the worst the country ever saw. All this would be reformed, he said, by the election of Mr. Greeley. He made no allusion to his own five-score recommendations which makes the civil service so much in need of reform.

Mr. Trumbull spoke nearly two hours, and in conclusion, he expressed the opinion that Mr. Greeley would be elected, and that there were enough Liberals in Maine voting with the Democrats, or those who were heretofore Democrats, to carry the State for him. His peroration was composed of Crescwell, Chorpenning, Boutwell, Syndicate, Grant, &c., in equal parts. At the close three cheers were called for, when half the audience rose, and the rest kept their seats, indicating the extent to which the audience failed to sympathize with the speaker. There was a marked absence of enthusiasm, caused partly by the coldness of manner of Mr. Trumbull, but chiefly by the fact, now clear as noonday, that the spirit of the Greeleyite campaign is broken in this State. This was intended to be the great meeting in this part of the State; it was, on the contrary, only a fair evening meeting for Portland.

No harm will come from Mr. Trumbull's efforts in this State; he is sharply flanked by the Republican Campaign management. He spoke at Biddeford on Friday night, and Gen. John M. Harlan, of Kentucky, provided a powerful antidote for his poison there to-night. His speech here will be followed by the great Republican meeting of to-morrow, while his speech at Augusta, on Tuesday, will be followed by the Republican demonstration there on Friday. Wednesday he speaks at Bangor, to be preceded Tuesday by Bingham, and followed on Thursday by Wilson and Butler. The Republican meeting here to-morrow will be both a soldiers' and citizens' demonstration. Reduced fare arrangements have been made with all the railroads, and large delegations are announced from Bangor, Augusta, Lewiston, Biddeford, Saco, Rochester, &c.

The day demonstration includes a meeting at the City Hall in the afternoon, at which Gen. Harlan, Gen. Butler, Gen. Burnside and Gen. Caldwell will speak. The evening demonstration will include a parade of 3,000 torches and another meeting at City Hall, at which Senator Wilson and Fred. Douglass will speak. The campaign grows warmer with each day, and it is certain that the Republicans are steadily gaining ground.

The Campaign in Cumberland County—Increased Prospects of Success.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

GORHAM, Me., Aug. 26.—This part of Cumberland County has been thoroughly aroused, and for the past few days the Republican enthusiasm has increased rapidly. Saturday last we had a handsome meeting, which was addressed by Col. J. H. Warwick, of New-York, and to-night nearly a thousand persons assembled to hear Fred. Douglass' wonderful eloquence and keen logic. His effort was one of his very best, and was received with great favor. Gorham will gain handsomely on last year's vote.

Large Political Meeting in the Penobscot Valley—Addresses by Hon. J. A. Bingham and Others.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ORONO, Me., Aug. 26.—The Penobscot Valley was ablaze with enthusiasm to-night, occasioned by the largest political turnout ever held in this part of the country since 1868. The attractions of the evening were one of Hon. John A. Bingham's eloquent and logical speeches, and a telling effort from John A. Peters, our present member of Congress. Judge Bingham is doing a world of good in causing the scales to drop from the eyes of men who have been unwittingly drawn into the ranks of Greeleyism, and we rejoice that we are to have him in old Penobscot all this week. Rest assured the account she will give two weeks hence will be satisfactory, especially on our copperhead adversary for Congress, Emery, whom we shall bury deeper than ever.

VERMONT.

The Republican Canvass in Active Operation—Position of the State in Respect to the Election.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Vt., Aug. 26.—The last week of the active canvassing has begun, and up to Saturday night an immense amount of political work throughout the State will be done. There are to be several large meetings in the interest of the Republican ticket and the Administration. On Wednesday there will be a grand rally at this place for Orleans and the contiguous counties. There will also be one of the greatest demonstrations of the campaign the same day at St. Albans. On Thursday, Bradford, in Orange County, will have quite an important demonstration. On Friday Bellows Falls will receive the Republican delegates from the surrounding towns. On Saturday there will be the last, and it is intended to be the greatest of the political gatherings in the State. Meantime there are many meetings of lesser importance, mostly local in character, in nearly all the counties. There is a brightening prospect as the day of election approaches, that the Republican majority of two years ago will be increased, and a general belief prevails that it will still be bad weather, or something else unexpected may happen, to prevent the full vote of the State from being polled, and in that case there will be a slight reduction in this (Orleans) county. The Greeley vote will draw away, according to the best information, about 150 votes, which is about eight or nine to every hundred Republicans voting in the last election. This is a liberal allowance. There are nearly the same number of Democrats who will not vote for Greeley, but who will probably vote the fusion State ticket. From all parts of the State come reports of a decrease in the number of those who were supposed some time ago to have gone over to the Liberal standard, and the withdrawal of Republican votes may be much less than has been allowed. The most sanguine of the Liberals claim 3,000 to 5,000 Republican votes. Few Republicans concede more than 1,500 to 2,000. To offset this, there are 20,000 Grant Republicans who did not vote at all in the last election, who are counted upon to make up any loss. Unfortunately there are not Democrats enough in the State to make any particular efforts to gain recruits from that quarter profitable. Some, however, will come of themselves. The result is certain not to give any substantial encouragement to the opposition.

MICHIGAN.

Large Grant and Wilson Meeting at Jackson—Address by Col. Burroughs.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

JACKSON, Mich., Aug. 26.—Col. Burroughs, of Kalamazoo, gave a scathing review of the Liberal Republican Democracy movement to-night, demanding which was the party most fitted to govern, that which conducted us safely through the war and had brought peace and prosperity since, or the rebels and soreheads who had been its worst enemies. The meeting closed with three rousing cheers for Grant and Wilson. The meeting was large and enthusiastic.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Large Republican Gathering in Harrisburg.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Aug. 26.—One of the largest Republican meetings ever held in this city took place to-night, and was addressed by Hon. John Scott, of Huntington, and Col. Thomas Fitzgerald, of Philadelphia, and others.

Trouble in the Labor Reform Movement.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Aug. 26.—Henry L. Acker, Chairman of the Labor Reform State Central Committee, denounces as an unfounded canard the report of a State Convention of the Labor Reform Party said to have been held in this city on the 23d inst. He declares that no such Convention was held; that the reported proceedings thereat are a fraud, and that the parties whose names appear in the reports are unknown in connection with the Labor Reform Party of Pennsylvania.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Thirty-One Counties Heard From—The Fate of the New Constitution Still in Doubt.

WHEELING, West Va., Aug. 26.—A special dispatch to the *Chronicle* says: Thirty-one counties, reported up to noon today, give Jacob 5,298 majority; twenty-eight counties give 1,367 majority against the Constitution. Davis, the Independent Democrat for Congress, is elected in this district.

The Vote in the Third Congressional District.

GREENBRIER, WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, West Va., Aug. 26.—In this, the Third Congressional District, the nine counties heard from give Camden a majority of 1,000. The twelve counties unheard from will, at a fair estimate, give Camden 2,500 majority; making his majority in the district 3,500.

CONNECTICUT.

Death of Hon. Ralph J. Ingersoll.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 26.—Hon. Ralph J. Ingersoll died in this city at 6 o'clock this morning, after a short illness, in the eighty-fourth year of his age. He was for many years a leading lawyer in this State; he represented New-Haven in the State Legislature during seven consecutive years from 1819; he served in Congress four consecutive terms from 1825, and was upon important committees, including the Committee on Ways and Means. After his Congressional career he resumed the practice of the law in New-Haven, and was State Attorney. He was offered the appointment of United State Senator, but declined, not wishing to reenter political life. He was appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to Russia by President Polk, and remained abroad for two years. He had since lived quietly in this city.

"Precious Stones" from Piano Blanco—The Indian Troubles Exaggerated—An Earthquake at Kanob.

SALT LAKE CITY, Aug. 26.—Mr. Savage's expedition, fitted out in this city some four weeks ago, to search for precious gems, has been heard from. A letter was received here this afternoon, dated Piano Blanco, New-Mexico, Aug. 17, with a consignment of about a quart of rubies, emeralds, garnets, opals, and a variety of bright stones, supposed to be diamonds. Crowds of people are examining the specimens with much interest. A sample of the whole lot will be forwarded to lapidaries in New-York to-morrow. Mr. Savage writes that he will send another collection, of better quality, in a few days.

Gen. Ord returned from the South last night, and telegraphed Gen. Sheridan today that the Indian troubles have been much exaggerated. He says that all the Indians having reservations have gone home. There may be a fight on the San Pete, but it will not be serious. He expects the troops back in three weeks.

Three shocks of earthquake were felt in Kanob, the southern section of the Territory.

Gen. Hardin, of Gen. Sheridan's staff, arrived here this morning on a tour of inspection.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

A Reign of Terror in Saulsbury, N. C.—Cheering Reports from Alabama—Miscellaneous Matters.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—Information has been received here by high officials to the effect that the condition of affairs in North Carolina, particularly in Saulsbury and vicinity, is such that unless prompt measures are taken there is very great danger of a general reign of lawlessness and crime. It seems that Saulsbury at the present time is virtually in the possession of a mob of armed rebels, and that the City authorities are either powerless or unwilling to preserve the peace, and preserve life and property. The Associated Press agents fail to communicate the exact condition of affairs, or, indeed, to send anything at all bearing upon the situation. The disorder is occasioned principally by H. H. Helper, a brother of *Impending Crisis* Helper, who is publishing a Greeley organ, filled with the grossest abuse of everyone in sympathy with the Administration and the Republican Party. An abusive attack on Mr. Henderson, Assessor of internal revenue, and one of the leading politicians in that section, printed by Helper a few days ago, led to a caning of Helper by Henderson. Helper's friends immediately organized a gang of roughs and threatened Mr. Henderson's life. Henderson, in self-defense, was compelled to fire upon them, and since then there have been the wildest scenes of disorder. A general reign of violence and intimidation is being inaugurated by the ex-rebels and Greeley party. On the same night and in the same house in which Henderson was attacked, Col. H. C. Walser, Presidential elector on the Republican ticket, was brutally maltreated and nearly beaten to death.

ALABAMA.

Judge Martin, Sixth Auditor of the Treasury Department, who has just returned here from Alabama, brings highly encouraging accounts of the campaign in that State. The colored vote is unanimous for the Republican ticket, and there is very little doubt that the State will give its electoral vote for Gen. Grant in November.

COLORED MILITIA GOING TO RICHMOND.

A colored military organization of this city, the "Stanton Battalion," having obtained the requisite permission of the Government of Virginia to take arms into that Commonwealth, which is necessary under the laws of the State, will shortly make a visit to the colored military organizations of Richmond.

STEAM-BOAT BOILERS MUST BE CLEANED.

The question having been presented to the Treasury Department whether a Steam-boat Inspector can exempt a steamer from cleaning her boilers, a response has been made that it is imperative that means be provided for removing mud and sediment from all parts of boilers when under pressure of steam, and that the Inspectors are to be governed by the rules of the Board of Supervising Inspectors in regard to the kind of appliances used.

POSTAL CARDS.

Some idea of the extent of disappointment experienced throughout the country by the recent discovery that the Post-office Department will have to wait for a specific appropriation by Congress before it can furnish the postal cards, may be obtained from the statement that up to today applications have been made to the Department for over 2,000,000 of these cards, and about twenty-five informal proposals have been made by manufacturers to supply them after the designs have been determined.

THE REVENUE MARINE.

The following changes of engineer officers of the United States Revenue Marine Corps have been made: First Assistant Engineer Joseph L. Reilly has been detached from the Mahoning at Boston, and ordered to the Jasmine, at New-York; First Assistant Polhemus, has been detached from the Jasmine and ordered to the Seward, at Wilmington, N. C.; Second Assistant George M. Robinson has been detached from the Seward and ordered to the Search, at Philadelphia; Second Assistant Engineer James Ogden detached from the Search, and ordered to the Mahoning.

NAVAL NEWS.

The Yantic dropped down to the naval anchorage at Norfolk on the 24th, preparatory to going to sea.

The Resaca arrived at Paputi, Tahita, June 2, thirty days from Callao, after a pleasant passage. Lieut.-Commander N. Green, reports that the Consul at Paputi informed him that the whaling bark William Gifford arrived at that port a short time previous in charge of the crew, the crew having mutinied and dethroned the Captain for ill-treatment and for prostituting his cruise, and that he (the Consul) had placed the vessel in charge of another person, and that she had sailed for San Francisco on the morning of the arrival of the Resaca. The French corvette Vandine was in port. The Resaca would give liberty to the crew, and sail on the 10th inst. for the Navigators' Islands. The officers and crew, without exception, were in good health. The St. Mary's was at Honolulu July 27. The officers and crew were well. The Canandaigua arrived at Pensacola Aug. 21 from a cruise on the Campeachy and Mexican coasts, having visited Sisal, Campeache, Porto Real, Frontera, Coatzacoaco, Vera Cruz and Tampico.

PERSONAL.

Gen. J. H. Baker, Commissioner of Pensions, has returned from a short vacation at his home in Ohio, and today resumed his official duties.

NEW-YORK.

Supposed Murder of a New-York Bookseller's Agent.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 26.—W. H. Chapman, a traveling agent for Johnson, Fry & Co., booksellers of New-York, was found dead in a creek at Amsterdam, under circumstances which give rise to the suspicion that he was murdered. An inquest is being held.

Two Men and a Horse Drowned in the Erie Canal.

ST. JOHNSVILLE, N. Y., Aug. 26.—During a terrific shower, accompanied by frequent and vivid flashes of lightning, on Sunday evening, two men named Vanderveer and Goodlieb drove into the Erie Canal, and men and horse were drowned. Each of the men leaves a large family residing at Fort Plain.

Two Men Killed by Lightning.

FORT PLAIN, N. Y., Aug. 26.—During a violent thunder-storm on Sunday night, a thunder-bolt knocked a horse and buggy, in which were riding Isaac Vanderveer and Gotlieb Ludwig, from the tow-path into the canal. The horse was found dead this morning, and search is now being made for the two men.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

James Farrell was drowned in Foxboro, Mass., on Sunday while bathing.

Mrs. Catharine Rowan, of East Boston, fell from a second-story window yesterday and was killed.

The venerable Bishop Upfold died yesterday, at Indianapolis, Ind. He was Bishop of that diocese since 1849.

At Canaan, N. H., on Sunday, the wife of Dr. Asa Wheat died from chloroform administered by her husband before extracting teeth.

Patrick Doherty, an orphan boy, aged sixteen, was killed, yesterday, by falling between a vessel and the wharf, in Bangor, Me., crushing his skull.

Leander Gautier was knocked from a train near the Little Androscoggin Bridge, Lewiston, Me., on Saturday and killed, while foolishly walking on the roof of a car.

The United States steamer Mayflower arrived from Washington at the Portsmouth, N. H., yard on Sunday to take the place of the Speedwell, which is being repaired.

The Atchison and Nebraska Railroad was completed on Saturday to Lincoln, Nebraska, 145 miles north-west from Atchison. This makes a direct line from St. Louis to Fort Kearney, on the Union Pacific Road.

The body of B. T. Clark was found in the river at Tilton, N. H., on Sunday, and suspicions are entertained that his death was caused otherwise than by drowning. He was employed in the Granite Mills, and was paid on the day he disappeared.

CABLE TELEGRAMS.

Ravages of the Cholera in the Valley of Cashmere.

Meeting of the German, Austrian and Russian Emperors.

The Ex-Empress Carlotta Reported to be Dying.

Triumph of the Ministerialists in the Spanish Elections.

Favorable Report of the Condition of the French Crops.

BOMBAY.

The Cholera Raging in the Valley of Cashmere.

BOMBAY, Tuesday Morning, Aug. 27, via. London, Aug. 26—10½ P. M.—The cholera has appeared in the Valley of Cashmere and is reported to be raging with great violence.

GERMANY.

Extensive Preparations for the Meeting of the Emperors.

BERLIN, Aug. 26.—Great preparations are being made here for the festivities attending the meeting of the Emperors of Germany, Austria and Russia. The great day will be the 7th of September, when their Majesties of Russia and Austria will be received. In the forenoon there will be a grand military parade; in the afternoon a state banquet at the Castle; in the evening a gala performance at the opera, attended by the three Emperors. This will be succeeded by a torchlight procession, and the entire city will be illuminated.

Movements of the Emperors.

PESTH, Aug. 26.—The Emperor Francis Joseph will arrive here on the 1st of September, and open the session of the Hungarian Diet in person. Prime Minister Andrassy and the heads of Departments will join the Emperor on the 3d and accompany him on his visit to the King of Saxony at Dresden, which will take place on the 5th. The Emperor will proceed to Berlin on the 6th to meet the Emperor of Germany.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Ex-Empress Carlotta Dying.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—The Ex-Empress Carlotta is reported to be dying. All hope has been given up, and the last sacrament has been administered.

Order Restored in Belfast, Ireland.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—The private telegrams from Belfast, received in this city on Saturday, reporting a renewal of the rioting in that city, have not been confirmed. On the contrary, dispatches received by the Government state that everything is quiet, and the reinforcements of troops which were sent to the city are leaving, there being no apprehension whatever of further trouble.

Departure of Baron Charles Lederer, Austrian Minister to the United States.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—Baron Charles Lederer, the Austrian Minister to the United States, who has been home on leave of absence, sailed from Liverpool on Saturday last, in the steam-ship Russia, for New-York, en route for Washington, to resume his duties. Signor Mario was also a passenger on the same steam-ship.

French Officers to Visit the Camp at Aldershott.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—The French Minister of War has detailed officers to visit the Camp at Aldershott.

The French and Algerian Crops.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—The reports of the condition of cereals in France are favorable. The crops are pronounced very good in forty-two departments, good in thirty-seven, passable in six, good in Corsica, and excellent in Algeria. Yet the estimates of the probable yield in America and Eastern Europe, indicate that those countries cannot furnish the customary supplies of breadstuffs that England and Italy will require more than usual. The export from France may possibly exceed 10,000,000 hectolitres; but it is feared that the increase of the French taxes on foreign bottoms will have a bad effect on commerce and restrict the facility of transportation.

The Weather in England.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—The weather today is wet and unfavorable to the crops.

SPAIN.

The Reported Success of the Ministerialists Sustained by Later News.

MADRID, Aug. 26.—Additional returns from the provinces of the elections for members of the Cortes have been received. They show that two-thirds of the successful candidates are members of the Government party. The Radicals supported the Government at the elections.

GENEVA.

Renewal of Reports of an Earnest Contest in the Shenandoah Case.

GENEVA, Aug. 26.—There has been an earnest contest between the British and American counsel before the Board of Arbitration, regarding the case of the privateer Shenandoah.

It is stated that the case of the Georgia has been practically abandoned by the American counsel.

A Later Session of the Tribunal of Arbitration.

GENEVA, Aug. 26.—The Alabama Claims Arbitration Court reassembled at 12½ o'clock, this afternoon, and after a session of three hours' duration, adjourned to meet again next Thursday at noon. The session was, as usual, held with closed doors. Only the five arbitrators were present. The absence of the counsel and agents of England and America indicates the conclusion of the consideration of general questions, and that the final work of the Board has been reached.

"Grand Success" of the Musical Festival.

GENEVA, Aug. 26.—The grand musical festival here yesterday was a brilliant affair, and in every way successful. There was competitive singing, in which 126 societies took part, and a long torchlight procession in the evening, with a fine display of fire-works. Every house was decorated, and the illumination at night was general.

The festival continued throughout today, and closed tonight with a ball.

Progress of the Texas Pacific Railway Party—Fatal Accidents—More Talk of Diamond Discoveries.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 26.—Col. Scott and the Texas Pacific Railroad party reached Los Angeles yesterday, and were enthusiastically received by the entire population. Charles Adams, a switchman, was crushed to death while coupling cars in Oakland yesterday. A Chinaman was killed in Sonora yesterday. Unauthenticated reports of fresh diamond discoveries in North-eastern Arizona have been received, and there are doubtful rumors of large quantities of diamonds on the way to this city. Mining stocks are much stronger today.

"RECONCILIATION."

Another Letter from Mr. William Lloyd Garrison—Horace Greeley and His New-Found Friends—Forbearance of the General Government.

To the Editors of the Boston Journal:

SIRS: It is especially noteworthy that the principal claim which Mr. Greeley presents to the American people for their suffrages, as the great pacificator between North and South, is based upon falsehood, and enforced by an egotism as disgusting as it is generous. Instead of elevating him to the Presidential chair, they will show by their action at the polls in November that they have sufficient self-respect left to treat a slanderer according to his deserts. I refer, of course, to the loyal men of the land, who constitute its governing power, whose patriotism is unquestionable, and upon whose intelligence and virtue depend the perpetuity of our free institutions. These he has been busy, for the past year, in aspersing as animated by a hateful and vindictive spirit toward the South, unwilling to be reconciled, and exercising a despotic control over her by a flagrant perversion of the powers of the General Government. The criminality in this matter has been wholly theirs; she has been the unhappy victim, despoiled of her rights, thwarted in her patriotic purposes, injured in her interests to the verge of ruin, given over a prey to remorseless Northern "carpet-baggers," yet all the while exhibiting such a patient, long-suffering disposition, such a yearning desire for reconciliation, as should cause even adamantine hearts to relent.

This is the position of the two parties, as repetitiously set forth by Mr. Greeley and his organ, *ad nauseam*. He has no prejudices to abandon, no feelings of unkindness to gratify, no remembrances of wrongs to cherish! "Mary's little lamb" may be set down as almost wolfish in comparison! He is the incarnation of all that is magnanimous and forgiving, a passionate follower of the Prince of Peace! Not all the denominational sermons and harangues of the rebellion have left upon his understanding, conscience, or heart, any impression, whether for retrospection in the past or guidance in the future. Let them be forever forgotten! Multiplied a hundred fold, they could not outrun his clemency. Like the disembiding Duke of Gloucester, with an eye to the main chance, he proclaims:

> "'Tis death to me to be at enmity;
> I hate it and desire all good men's love;
> * * * I entreat true peace
> Of you, my noble cousin Buckingham,
> If ever any grudge were lodged between us;
> Of you, Lord Rivers, and Lord Grey, of you;
> That all without desert have frown'd on me;
> Dukes, earls, lords, gentlemen; indeed, of all.
> I do not know that Englishman alive
> With whom my soul is any jot at odds,
> More than the infant that is born to-night;
> *I thank my God for my humility.*"

Gloucester was aiming to be Richard III. Greeley is as eager to be our next President. He parades his humility and forgiving temper with the same unctuous and sanctimonious hypocrisy ines the very words of the wily crooked-backed aspirant; and it is only necessary to substitute Beauregard for Buckingham, Jeff. Davis for Lord Rivers, Robert Toombs for Lord Grey, with all the rank and file of rebeldom for the other parties named, to make the parallel complete.

In her bitter hostility to the Government, before the rebellion, during its prosecution, or since its suppression, the North has never manifested or cherished any unkindness; and it is a slander of the first magnitude to assert the contrary. Before that perfidious uprising, for seventy years, she left nothing undone to propitiate the malignant overbearing and defiant spirit of the South, making the most humiliating concessions, acquiescing in the most flagrant wrongs, and allowing herself to be reduced to abject vassalage—all for the sake of "peace," falsely so called. Nor has she to this day fully recovered her self-respect, or wholly freed herself from the malignant influence of that long-extended slaveholding domination.

If there ever could be an occasion for sectional animosity to the bitterest extent on her part, it was furnished by the worse than savage warfare which was carried on by the South during her unremittable efforts to dismember the Republic. A hundred thousand Northern homes were filled with lamentation and woe for the loss of fathers, husbands, sons and brothers, who, but for this hideous revolt, would now be living to make those desolate homes radiant with happiness. At least forty thousand of them died in Southern prisons, by starvation, and the infliction of every manly and outrage that hellish malignity could originate. Witness Andersonville, witness Fort Pillow, to all coming generations, that the people of the South, demonized by their accursed slave system, carried on their bloody struggle like demons! If they failed to reduce to ashes the principal Northern cities by the torch of incendiarism, or to spread loathsome and deadly contagions at the North by an infernal device, it was only as they failed to accomplish their treasonable purposes generally. Their contempt for the people of the North exhausted the language of invective, and their hatred of them "burned to the lowest hell." Let them speak for themselves:

> "We have got to hating everything with the prefix free—free farms, free labor, free society, free will, free thinking, free children and free schools, all being to the same brood of damnable isms. But the misery of all these abom nations is the New-England system of free schools, that have turned her cities to Sodoms and Gomorrahs." * * * "Free society! We sicken of the name. What is it but a commonwealth of greasy mechanics, filthy operatives, small-fisted farmers, and moon-struck theorists? All the Northern states, and especially the New-England States, are devoid of society fitted even for well-bred gentlemen." * * * "Since the foul invaders have polluted our soil with their footsteps, an irrepressible eagerness to give them bloody graves has fired all classes. We knew no patronizing mercy on account of the restless desire to be butchering the invading ruffians." * * * "Swear eternal hatred of a treacherous foe, whose only safety is in your defeat and subjugation." * * * "The rabble of vagabonds and cut-throats enlisted by Lincoln's agents to execute his foul purposes—we would meet them as robbers and murderers assailing the safety and peace of our homes." * * * "Southern soldiers ask no better odds than one to three Yankees, and one to six of the Eastern Yankees." * * * "Lincoln's Government is capable of any deed of hellish perfidy, of atrocious cruelty, of damning infamy, to accomplish its ends." * * * "Mr. Lincoln is a fit successor and representative of the cruel King who thirsted for the blood of the infant Jesus." * * * "Davis is the very soul of courage, honor, chivalry; Lincoln is a cur dog, cowering, filled with abject fear, drunk half the time, occasionally foolishly facetious, whistling to keep his courage up." * * * "We doubt if any society since that of Sodom and Gomorrah has ever been more thoroughly steeped in every species of vice than that of the Yankees." * * * "Let us prefer even for our loved sons the charnel-house as a home, than loathsome vassalage to a tyrant already sunk below the contempt of the civilized world." * * * "Well, let them come—those minions of the North. We'll meet them in a way they least expect; we'll glut our carrion crows with their heavy carcasses, and leave their bleaching bones to enrich our soil." * * * "To be captured in open and manly fight by a nation of gentlemen, and subjected to their sway, might not drive us raving distracted with rage and shame; but for Yankees—the most contemptible and detestable of God's creation—the vile wretches whose daily sustenance consists in the refuse of all other people—for they eat nothing that anybody else will buy—for them to lord it over us!—the English language must be enlarged, new words must be invented, to express the extent and depth of our feelings of mortification and shame. We would bring the enfranchised slaves back to their true conditions. They have always, in our property, looked upon themselves as our social inferiors—as our equals. Their uprising has all the characteristics of a ferocious servile insurrection. They have burst the bonds of servitude, and are manumitted; they are more than the brutal passions of a liberated wild beast, to restore them to their normal condition of vassalage, and teach them that cap in hand is the proper attitude of the servant before his master!"

These are only samples of volumes of similar extracts that could be compiled from Southern journals during the rebellion; and, certainly, they were eminently calculated to excite all that is wrathful and vindictive in the human breast by way of retaliation—to say nothing of the startling atrocities perpetrated by the rebels, perfidiously violating flags of truce, deliberately making lanterns out of the skulls of Northern soldiers, and trinkets out of their bones, shooting them in sport or malice behind their prison bars, and treating them with a barbarity to which no domestic brutes would be subjected.

Yet no one knows better than Mr. Greeley that these bitter provocations failed to excite any revengeful feelings; that the war was conducted by the General Government with unexampled forbearance and clemency; that the Northern soldiers were animated by patriotic and not sectional motives; that the Northern journals advocated no treatment of the rebellious South at variance with the most advanced views of civilization in such cases; that Southern prisoners were fed and dealt with in marked contrast with the treatment to which Northern ones were subjected by their captors; and that at no time during the war did the people of the North evince any animosity to the South as such, or need to be reminded how pleasant a thing it is to clasp hands in amity, provided it be done in good faith, and not in dissimulation for an ulterior purpose. Mr. Greeley dedicated the second volume of his *American Conflict*, as a merited tribute, "to the Union Volunteers of 1861-4, who flew to the rescue of their imperiled country because they so loved her that they joyfully proffered their own lives to save hers." His sectional feeling here!

When Gen. Lee surrendered to Gen. Grant, no humiliating conditions were imposed, only this—"Each officer and man will be allowed to return to his home, not to be disturbed by United States authority so long as they observe their parole and the laws in force where they may reside." Most extraordinary leniency! "There were many in the North," says Mr. Greeley in his work, "who deemed Grant quite too generous in fixing the terms of Lee's capitulation; but their hesitating utterances were drowned in the general burst of gladness and thanksgiving over the virtual collapse of the rebellion." And, to further to illustrate the noble spirit that animated the conquering party, he says that "when the Confederates took their way severally to their respective homes, many of them were supplied with transportation, as well as food, by the Government they had fought so long to subvert and destroy."

It was Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, the successor of the martyred Lincoln, and not a Northern man, who said: "The American people must be taught to know and understand that treason is a crime, and must be punished as a crime. It must not be regarded as a mere difference of political opinion. It must not be excused as an unsuccessful rebellion, to be overlooked and forgiven. It is a crime before which all other crimes sink into insignificance, and, in saying this, it must not be considered that I am influenced by angry or revengeful feelings." Nevertheless—and this was an act of grace—he has weakened the foundations of the Government—not one of the traitors has ever been punished or arraigned because of his treasonable conduct! Only some of the most prominent instigators have been deprived of the right to hold office under the Government, though not of the right to vote; and these now constitute a very insignificant number. For their just exclusion from those places of trust which they so perfidiously betrayed, and their treasonable misleading the Southern masses, Mr. Greeley, joined by the whole rebel crew, is hotly denouncing the Administration as exercising unmerited severity, and insolently demanding a universal amnesty, as a measure no longer to be withheld! He proposes, indeed, to speak in the interest of peace; but the Government that purchases such a peace, on such conditions, and in consequence of such outcries, will be sowing the wind, only to reap the whirlwind.

If, before the rebellion and during the same, neither the General Government nor the people of the North felt or manifested any alienation from the South, wherein have they since exhibited a different spirit? Nowhere! The Government has extended the shield of its protection over all classes impartially; it has sought the suppression of lawless gangs engaged in whipping, maiming, and murdering innocent citizens on account of their complexion and loyalty; and then only when the feeble Government was inoperative, either through fear or willing complicity. But no law-abiding persons have said any just cause of complaint. Congress appropriated millions of dollars to succor the destitute Southern population after the war, thus returning good for evil and blessing for cursing, and private munificence at the North has contributed other millions to the same humane purpose, and the establishment of schools of every grade, that darkness may give place for light, and a true reconciliation be effected in accordance with the golden rule.

Go through the source North, and no expressions will be heard inimical to the rights or interests of the South. Every Southern man who has been on her soil since the war ended knows that he has been met with a kindness which could not have been reasonably expected. The South is an immensely fertile region, and consequently magnanimous and peaceable. She leads the world in the forgiveness of enemies; there is in all history no approach to her exceeding clemency. For Mr. Greeley, therefore, to ask her to be reconciled to the South is grossly to insult her; and every son of hers should feel it as a personal wound, and remonstrate with Mr. Greeley in a manly and emphatic way. Her heart has ever been lifted far above all sectionalism, and true to the motto emblazoned on the banner of her patriotism, "Our country, our whole country, and nothing but our country."

Let Mr. Greeley cease casting upon her his slanderous imputations, and stop his senseless talk to her of "clasping hands over a bloody chasm." It is only for the South to show—by deeds, not words—that she is as truly loyal and as broadly national, to make an end of all our divisions. The sentiment is alone on her part.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON.

BOSTON, Aug. 23, 1872.

Which is the Reform Party?

FRED. DOUGLASS, SAUER AND WOODFORD.

From the Cincinnati Post, Aug. 24, 1872.

If evidence was ever needed to show which of the parties is the true Reform party, it has been given, in the most substantial and satisfactory form, by the Republican State Convention, that nominated the electoral ticket.

A union that combines in such remarkable measure all the elements of progress, offering to all the classes of our population the same equal rights, and attesting this by deeds, is above all attacks which the intolerance of a reactionary mob ever invented to divide liberty-loving Republicans, whose greatest pride is to emulate each other. Sumner's abortive attempt to arouse the passions of the colored man against the Republican Party, Schurz's endeavors to estrange the German-born element, and his charge that the Republican Party harbors Know-nothing tendencies—all this agitation is shipwrecked upon that Gibraltar manifest, "equal rights for all," as exemplified and carried into practice by the Republican State Convention of New-York in its choice for Presidential electors at large.

Fred. Douglass, Emil Sauer and Stewart L. Woodford form a triumvirate, which shows on its face the utter hollowness of these attacks upon the Republican Party, that charge it with native Know-Nothing proclivities.

The war for the preservation of the Union did not alone destroy slavery, it also killed the intolerant spirit of nativism, and the demise of that spirit was atoned by the blood of thousands of our German-born American soldiers on the battle-field. And what little shadow of that spirit is yet stalking through the land, is occasionally seen in the ranks of the former slaveholders, and throws its influence into the scales for the Democratic candidate—Horace Greeley. A narrow-minded, intolerant party does not equally share the highest offices of honor among the component parts of our population.

Fred. Douglass, the talented and unblemished champion of that race of men, against which the American people, especially the Democratic Party, have committed the greatest crime on earth, he is now put up at the very front of our electoral ticket as a mark of our full and unqualified recognition of the Republican doctrine of "*equal rights for all.*"

And at the very moment when the Republican Party of the Empire State gives this tangible evidence of its good faith and determination to vindicate all the human rights of the "chattels" of old, the Democratic Party moves earth, heaven and hell to gain a victory for a proposed State Constitution in a former slave territory, West Virginia, which contains a clause disqualifying the colored man from holding any office or public position at all.

And thus the Democrats show their acquiescence in the amendments to the Magna Charta of our Republic. If there is any one thing fit to utterly condemn the so-called Liberal Republican movement it certainly is this contest over the adoption or rejection of the proposed Constitution for West Virginia, which by that disqualifying clause, stands in direct antagonism to the Constitution of the United States, and which when adopted by the people of West Virginia, will be hailed as a Liberal Democratic Greeley triumph. Were the political activity of Carl Schurz of a principled character, he would have been found on the stump in West Virginia, protesting against the adoption of such a shameful instrument in thunder tones.

We do not doubt that even the poor colored people of West Virginia would have raised $1,500 to pay a speaker to denounce the patriot Schurz for his efforts in their behalf on this, to them, so vital question. But to do this would be to expose upon Carl Schurz the necessity of breaking the contract into which he entered with the evil one, and it is too late for him to do that, for he has executed and delivered that contract.

Shakespeare's purpose, "he cannot call his soul his own," rests upon him, and no human power on earth can deliver him from it.

The proof of loyalty to the cardinal doctrine of "equal rights for all" that the Republican State Convention has given to the colored citizens of our State it has also furnished to the German-born elements of our population by selecting Emil Sauer for the place of elector at large.

It is no new feature in the politics of our State that German-born Americans are chosen to the highest positions of honor and trust in our gift. And although the number and strength of the German-born Democratic voters of our State are the occasion for many a boast on the part of that party it was nevertheless always the Republican Party that fully recognized the political equality of the German-born American element. The Democratic Party of our State has never yet recognized its German-born component part—than by an occasional nomination for the inferior office of a State Prison Inspector.

And in view of such loud facts the inevitable conclusion of all farsounded citizens will be that the charge of sectionalism, nativism, and know-nothingism preferred against the Republican Party by the enemy is utterly base and false.

The Numancia—Soundings—Taken Around Her—The Depth of Water.

Capt. Van Ness, Prof. Mitchell's assistant, having taken soundings at and around the Numancia's anchorage in the Lower Bay, has prepared a report of the result, which will be submitted to the Pilot Commissioners at their weekly meeting today. The surveyor reports that the vessel swings with sixty fathoms of cable, which would allow her to move with the tide in a space of about thirty-seven acres. On sounding this space the lowest depth found was twenty-nine feet, while in the immediate vicinity of the Numancia, as she lay at the time, the lead sank thirty-seven and a half feet, and it is the opinion of the surveyor that at low tide the vessel would not float in the shallower localities. The incoming sea, which sweeps over the bar, of itself causes a "hir" of at least six inches, and a consequent fall of probably double that amount, and the Numancia, drawing, as is claimed, twenty-eight feet two inches, could be safe only in a locality where the shallowest depth would be twenty-nine and a half feet, allowing the sea to be comparatively calm during all the time, and ruffled only by the swell from over the bar. It is asserted that since her removal to the Lower Bay the frigate has twisted her cable and dragged the anchor, but at the time the soundings were taken she still remained in the locality originally suggested by the Pilot Commissioners.

A COLORED MAN TO SUMNER.

What Mr. Sumner, of the Senator's Service—His Reasons for Not Following It—Why the Colored Men Will Support Grant.

The following letter has been written to Senator Sumner by an intelligent colored working man of this City. It contains some commonsense arguments worthy of attention:

To Hon. Charles Sumner:

SIR: I am not one of those who, on the 4th of July last, had the honor of asking your guidance of "the action of the colored voters of the nation in the Presidential contest now pending." Your reply, however, I consider addressed to me as well as to your correspondents, for I also am a colored man; I may, indeed, consider it addressed particularly to me, for I have been a slave.

Allow me to give my reasons in brief for not accepting your guidance. You intimate toward the close of your letter that the time will come when colored people ought to think for themselves. With the profoundest deference to your wisdom, I propose to do that now. If the colored people have not intelligence enough to form an opinion upon public questions, they have not intelligence enough to vote. If your enemies and mine, Sir, shall point to your letter as an evidence of your belief that my people cannot be left to their own discretion, it is the more proper that some of us should promptly and publicly protest against that assumption.

I am, in common with every colored man I know, a Republican. We believe, as Frederick Douglass has said, that "the Republican Party is the deck; all the rest is the sea." We do not propose to go overboard. We have seen the drifting astern of civilization, hanging on by a rope, for several generations, and have had enough of it. Taken on board among our fellow-men, and recognized as fellow-creatures, we like it best to stay there. If we were to take to the sea once more we might, as you think, come up dryer next time. But to us the risk of drowning, or of never having a dry foothold again, seems the greater, and we prefer to stay where we are. In the depth of your wisdom this will seem like very shallow reasoning. But you must remember that we are a very simple people. Instinct goes a great way with us. Between those who succeeded at length in pulling us out of the sea and those who were always thrusting us deeper down into it, we think we know which are our friends. We shall stick to the first, whatever you may think of it.

You know what I mean by this. Less than ten years ago, 4,000,000 of us were slaves. Today every one of those 4,000,000 are free; every one of them has the right to life, to liberty, to property; every man among us has the right to vote. We owe this, under God, to the Republican Party. Had we been left to the mercy of the Democratic Party, we should have been 4,000,000 of slaves still, without any rights whatever. In that long struggle in our behalf, we remember that we saw you always in the fore-front of the battle. We saw you, with heavy hearts, struck down in our cause by a slaveholder's bludgeon. Now we see you, and we see you with many tears, beckon us to go with you from the ranks of our friends to the ranks of your and our enemies. We cannot follow you.

We shall vote for Gen. Grant, because Gen. Grant is the representative of the Republican Party, and if he shall be reelected President the Republican Party will remain in power. All we have we owe to them. They have raised us from slavery to freedom, and we have no reason to doubt that they will, in the future, uphold all they have done in the past. Our masters waged a long and bloody war that the Union might be dissolved and our enslavement made perpetual, and in all the North they had no allies except among Democrats. The Republicans saved the Union, and they saved us. We can trust and love those who have done this for us. We cannot trust and do not love those who, if they could have had their way, would still have held us as slaves.

You and other wise men say that some of the acts of the Republican Party since the war have not been wise. It may be so. No party was ever uniformly and always wise; but we do not see that the general welfare and prosperity of the people have suffered much from the acts of that party. And we do know that every act of the Republican Party that was done with special reference to the colored people was for our welfare and protection. They have amended the Constitution for our benefit; they have given to us the means of education; they have enacted laws to secure to us the rights and privileges they have bestowed upon us; and if they have made any mistakes in legislation in regard to us—and we do not know of them—they have been errors of judgment and not of intention. And we also know that every one of those Republican acts on our behalf—the abolition of slavery, the Constitutional amendments, the laws for our benefit and for our protection, have every one of them been opposed by Democrats, and if the Democrats could have had their way, would never have been passed. Shall we not trust such friends and mistrust such enemies?

If sixteen years ago Mr. Grant voted for the Democratic candidate for the Presidency, we forgive him that one error, but shall not follow his example. We forgive him because since then he has been Gen. Grant, and achieved the most splendid and decisive victories and the final triumph of that war which gave us our freedom, and because he has been the chosen President of the party that secured to us the fruits of that freedom. If, while President, he has given office to several of his relatives—a mistake not committed lately, and not likely to be repeated—can you forgive him for saying that I count such an error as infinitely small when weighed against his services to the Republic and to my race? The nepotism which assumes such formidable dimensions in your eyes seems in ours a small blemish when we remember the cruel despotism from which this man was the chosen instrument to deliver us. Democratic rule is the thing that has the most terrors for us.

Perhaps it could not reduce us again to slavery. Even if it did not, we have not forgotten the New-York riots of 1863, when Democrats shot us down in the streets of this City; hanged our people to lamp-posts, burned down our houses over the heads of our wives and children, and wreaked their hatred of us upon the dead bodies of their victims with the most savage atrocities. We hesitate to shake hands over such "bloody chasms" with our persecutors of yesterday, though Gen. Grant should have given twice twelve offices to his relatives! No, Sir! You do injustice to our memory of our wrongs, and our sense of gratitude for benefits received, if you think you can so easily persuade us to turn our backs upon our friends.

I should have more confidence in the sincerity of your motives if the forgiveness of injury you inculcate were universal. But while you ask us to trust those who have done us so much positive harm, you bid us in the same breath to be unforgiving of a wrong which you say Gen. Grant proposed to perpetrate upon some of our race in another country, and, therefore, to trust him no longer. Must we accept this as the unpassioned and candid judgment of a statesman? Is there not room for a doubt that Gen. Grant, in proposing to annex Dominica, meant to benefit the Dominican black man rather than to harm the black man of Hayti? But whatever his motive was, he abandoned the project when he found that it did not commend itself to the judgment of his countrymen. Shall we quarrel with him because he repented? Even if he meant wrong, the fact that he did not commit it should, it seems to me, commend him the more to our confidence. I will take your word for it that he crowned that Presidential iniquity by not inviting Mr. Frederick Douglass to dinner; but as the admission of colored men to social attentions of that sort has not yet become quite universal, perhaps we may leave it a little while longer out of the list of qualifications for the Presidency.

If we cannot cease to believe in Gen. Grant at your bidding, still less can we begin to believe in Mr. Greeley. Had our faith in him been ever so strong before, it could not have survived the treachery and folly which led him, apparently to gratify an insane desire for office, to put himself into the hands of your friends, or rather of those who have proved our most bitter opponents. Did he then even so much for our sake, how could we trust him to do any thing when he cannot even be true to himself? But for his friendship to us he cannot take even your word. You constrain me to doubt either your truthfulness or your judgment or your memory, when you assert of Mr. Greeley that he was an abolitionist. I do not think he ever claimed to make that claim for himself. In his acceptance of the Democratic nomination he is careful to state, in guarded terms, that his opposition to slavery was only to its extension. He never forgave the Abolitionists—that they defeated Henry Clay by casting their votes for an anti-slavery candidate. To the first political anti-slavery party, the Free-soilers, he was bitterly opposed, and the anti-slavery movement received no countenance from him till it became popular enough and powerful enough to form the Republican Party.

I am not unmindful of how important the formation of that party was to the progress of events; but the gratitude we owe to it is quite another thing from the gratitude that may be demanded from us to those who preceded it. In this last Mr. Greeley can have no share. In those darkeneys he was not our friend. He advised us then, if he condescended to think us worthy of any advice whatever, or as content with our position as bondsmen and bondwomen, and chiding us for our unreasonable impatience. Nor was he in the same spirit to be content with any position which white people should see fit to give us, and to seek for no equality and no rights in Church or in State when the white folks disagreed.

We are not unmindful of how much we owe to him and his paper for their earnest opposition to the extension of slavery, but when you bid us in the same breath to expect us to be accurate in the measurement of his services to our race. We know as well as you do, Sir, how much the war has done for us, and we cannot forget that, had Mr. Greeley had his way, there would now be an independent Southern republic, holding our ancestors in perpetual servitude. We cannot forget that, at any time during those four years of war, Mr. Greeley was ready and anxious for a peace, however ignominious, with our Southern masters, though not a shackle should be struck from the limbs of the black man. We cannot forget that after Mr. Lincoln had decreed emancipation, Mr. Greeley proposed to compensate the slaveholders by paying them four hundred millions of dollars as the market price of our bodies. These facts are known of all men, and yet in the face of them you call him an Abolitionist, and bid us be grateful to him as our friend. In the face of them, you bid us to give him our votes for the Presidency, and turn away from the man who said, as long ago as August, 1863: "It became patent to my mind early in the rebellion that the North and South could never live in peace with each other *except as one nation, and that without slavery.* I would not, therefore, be willing to see any settlement until this question is forever settled."

Mr. Greeley was willing that the Union should be dissolved, and to leave us to our fate. He was willing to purchase peace, though we should remain in slavery. When slavery was past salvation, he was willing to reconcile slaveholders to its loss by the payment of four hundred millions of dollars. Gen. Grant, on the contrary, meant to have the Union, and have it without slavery; he would consent to no peace till that question was settled forever, and he "fought it out on that line" for several Summers! Yet, you ask us to accept one of these men as our friend and believe the other our enemy! Is thy servant a dog that he should do this thing?

I will not canvass Mr. Greeley's personal character. He is said by those who ought to know him to be a vain and eccentric man; fickle and untrustworthy; feeble of purpose; moved by motives which nobody can fathom; seeking his ends with a cunning that knows no scruple, and choosing for his most intimate companions and friends men who have won notoriety as politicians through devious ways, of whose reputations, if not otherwise questionable. Whether all this be true or not, it is enough for me that he, who all his life has been opposed to the Democrats, has become the Democratic candidate. In so doing he seems to me to be fickle of purpose, and untrustworthy in principle; governed by motives which I do not pretend to understand, and no longer worthy of confidence as the friend of my race. Gen. Grant, on the contrary, has shown himself by four years of war and four years of peace to be true by his country, true to the rights of his people and true to the best instincts of his own heart. My vote, and I hope that of every colored man in the United States, will be given to Grant.

I am, Sir, with great respect, your grateful, though not obedient servant,

JAMES F. THOMAS.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 6, 1872.

ARREARS OF PAY.

More Claimants Arraign the City—The Pay of the District Court Judges.

A number of motions were heard yesterday, before Judge Barrett, in Supreme Court, Chambers, in relation to claims against the City for pay, some of which were applications for writs of mandamus to compel payment of the amount claimed, and others applications on behalf of the City, to open judgments taken by default. The first case argued was that of Officer Smith, taken as a test case to determine the right of officers of the Court of Over and Terminer to pay, and to whom $321 was claimed to be due. When this case was called, Mr. O'Gorman, Corporation Counsel, asked for a few days' delay, representing to the Court that he had received from the Controller's Department a letter to the effect that the applicants had not performed the services for which they claimed pay, but that such services had been performed by officers of the Supreme Court.

Mr. Charles W. Brooks, who appeared for the claimants, contended that these motions had been delayed from time to time at the request of counsel representing the City; that there was no merit in the defense to the claims; that the claims having been referred to the Board of Audit, Counsel to the Corporation was asked for his opinion as to their legality, and in response rendered a favorable one; that the Judges of the Supreme Court having revised their stenographers, had exercised the power conferred by law, after consent of the Judges, and appointed the present claimants. Upon this state of facts, holding as he did affidavits that the services had been faithfully performed, he thought no further delay should be granted.

Counsel for the City asked an adjournment, saying that long delay had already taken place, and there appeared no just reason for extending it.

Mr. Brooks then read the affidavits of service, after which Mr. O'Gorman said in view of the affidavits just read as to service, and in view of the fact that he was already committed to the legality of the claims by an opinion rendered by the Board of Audit, he did not feel at liberty to make any further argument in opposition to the motion.

Judge Barrett thought it was clearly his duty to order a writ of mandamus, and so decided.

It was intimated in the argument that where the claims were before the Board of Audit the President of the Commissioners of Central Park voted to allow them, the remaining two voting against their allowance.

The next case was a motion on behalf of the City to open a judgment for nine months' salary, amounting to $7,500, entered by Judge Quinn, of the District Court, (Civil.) The motion was made by Corporation Counsel O'Gorman, on the ground that the judgment had been entered without notice to the City, and without the intervention of a jury, as required by statute.

Judge Quinn, in arguing the motion on his own behalf, stated that he had not only allowed the twenty days called for by statute, within which to put in an answer, to expire, but had extended the time some six or ten days before entering judgment, without any defense being put in. Now, he continued, this application was made without even an affidavit of merits being filed; and in the absence of such affidavit or an answer, there was no question of fact to be presented to a jury. Moreover, the Court of Appeals had rendered a decision, the effect of which was to declare the statute relating to judgments along by jury unconstitutional, such provision having been inserted in what is known as the Tax Levy bill, the caption of which did not refer thereto. Notwithstanding this, he was willing the judgment should be opened, provided the majority of law, which was the only assistance the case, should be submitted to the Court on a motion for a mandamus.

Judge Barrett decided that an order be granted opening the default on condition that the matter be heard before the Court as a question of law on a motion for a mandamus by plaintiff. It will be remembered in this case that payment was refused on the ground that the Supervisors were without authority to raise the Judge's pay from $5,000 to $10,000.

The case of the clerks in the office of the Corporation Attorney, already mentioned in the TIMES, was also up, and decision reserved.

The State Assessment.

The Special Committee of the Board of Supervisors appointed to obtain for Kings County an equitable apportionment of the State tax, met yesterday afternoon, to decide upon the amount of reduction in the assessment they should urge upon the Board of Equalization at Albany. Of nineteen counties it was stated the average rate of taxation was less than 24 per cent. In Brooklyn it is 56 4-10 per cent. of the valuation. The increase percentage in Kings County in ten years past is 96 9-10; in New-York, 98. A memorial to the State Board was read, stating that the only object of the Committee was to obtain a just and equitable assessment on the valuation of real estate. Kings County is taxed twice as high as any other County in the State except New-York, and if the State Board fails to afford relief redress will be sought in the Courts. The Committee will visit Albany either today or to-morrow.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

The City of Nowhere.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of this morning there appears an editorial in relation to the Manufacturers' Exhibition at Newark, N. J., which, while it does full justice to the industries of that city, may lead some to form an erroneous impression as to its manufacturing, commercial and residence importance and the progressiveness of its inhabitants.

In the editorial referred to, you state that until quite recently it has been without any "decent hotel," that most of the streets are paved with the old-fashioned cobble-stone pavement, dangerous for old people to travel over at a rapid rate, and that "it has always been backward in stimulating enterprises that have made so many of the towns and cities of England and France celebrated the world over."

As to the long-felt need of a good hotel, which, until recently, the city has been without, the reason that every attempt to establish one has been unsuccessful is easily understood. It must be remembered that Newark is but nine miles from New-York, with almost constant communication by rail. Parties going there as business from this City could not be expected to remain over night when they could reach home in thirty minutes every half hour from early morning till midnight. The same reasons would prevent those that go to Newark from a distance, remaining there at night, when all the hotels, amusements and attractions of the great Metropolis were but thirty minutes away, about the same distance in time that Madison-square is from the lower business portion of New-York. The proximity of the Astor House, St. Nicholas, Metropolitan, and other leading hotels of this City, is the reason why every effort on the part of Newark, until now, to establish a first-class house, has proved a failure.

It is this nearness to New-York that renders the fact of the existence of such a city as Newark most remarkable; that immediately along side of the Metropolis of America, with its million of inhabitants, immense wealth and absorption of capital, and a business the ramifications of which extend to every corner of the globe, there should have grown up, as it were in a few years, a great corporation, that is entirely self-supporting in nearly all of its interests, and ranks as the third manufacturing city of the Union, makes Newark one of the wonders of the nineteenth century. There is not in this country, and we believe not in all Europe, another instance of two great cities having their rise in such close proximity to each other. In saying this, of course, we consider Brooklyn and Jersey City as being but adjuncts or portions of the City of New-York.

In a Newark paper of March 19, 1811, the population of the town meeting, based upon census returns, is stated as 4,000. In 1870 the same authority gives the number of inhabitants as 108,542; and the present estimate is 125,000. Here, then, we have an average increase in population for the past sixty years of nearly eighty per cent. for each decade, a growth that is certainly unparalleled, for the same length of time, the world over.

Newark's wonderful increase has not, by any means, been confined to the extension of her borders and the augmentation of her people. In religious and educational advantages, wealth and finance, trade and manufacture, art and science, and in all the outward signs and internal necessities of prosperity, she is in every respect a great city. Her ninety church organizations have costly edifices, many of them, in point of beauty and architectural design, superior to most of those of the City of New-York. Her Library Association contains a collection of over 15,000 volumes, and the State Historical Society, that is located in her borders, has some 16,000 more, besides manuscripts of great value and variety, and a cabinet of curiosities and relics. Her citizens have a choice of eight different daily papers from which to learn the news, which, in comparison to the population, is twice the number that New-York City boasts of. Her fifteen banking and savings institutions have a capital, surplus and savings, of nearly twenty-six millions of dollars, and the three life insurance companies have assets amounting to nearly twenty-four millions of dollars; the most of these institutions occupying buildings that would be a credit to a city ten times the size of Newark.

The thrift and enterprise of her people is proverbial, and since the year 1865 the trade and manufactures of the place have so increased until within the past year, in 297 different classes of industries there have been employed 29,147 hands, with an invested capital of $34,407,670; the combined efforts of capital and labor having produced merchandise to the amount of $72,370,066. With such a record for the past year, it is possible that Newark "has always been backward in stimulating enterprises, that have made so many of the towns and cities of England and France celebrated," as stated in your editorial? Where in the British Islands, or on the Continent, can be found a city so young in years of actual growth that has developed so many industries? Instead of such enterprises as the City of Newark, instead of being backward in stimulating enterprise, her citizens have been always most active in developing the resources of the city, and in inducing foreign capital and labor to make Newark the seat of their trade and productions. To further this, it has had for several years an efficient Board of Trade, which has on its roll of membership all of the leading merchants and manufacturers of the city; its prominent committee is for the purpose of the introduction of manufactures and new business, and it is doing a most important work in advancing the interests of trade and manufacture.

The new quarters of this Board, compiled by the Secretary, Mr. Robert S. Swords, is filled with most valuable information, and from it we glean many of the facts contained in this communication.

As to your old-fashioned cobble-stone, which your editorial tells us is the principal pavement of the City, upon inspection it would be found that her thoroughfares will compare favorably with the average streets of New-York. Few cities are more distinguished by beauty of situation. Built upon an elevated plain, with the river back in the valley, and spreading over the swelling hills to the North and West, it is a prominent object to the traveler from New-York, immediately after passing the Palisade Ridge; an adequate conception of its attractions can be obtained only by entering Broad-street at its north end, and passing through its length, passing its imposing and beautiful church edifices, its massive and costly banking and insurance buildings, its parks, shaded by rows of grand contemplative elms, and surrounded by the elegant and luxurious dwellings of its aristocratic population. His magnificent avenue, Broad, which stretches from beyond the Morris and Essex Railroad, some three miles southward, where it intersects with the main avenues, extending to the centre of the City of Elizabeth, gives the visitor an idea of the taste and enterprise of the founders of the city, qualities which have descended to their descendants, and are visible in its wide and rapid extension.

A. D. M., JR.

NEWARK, N. J., Friday, Aug. 23, 1872.

Relief for the Poor.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of today I notice a communication headed "A Lesson of the Picnics," in which the writer urges the establishment, in this country, of a form of charity which, he says, has been most efficacious for good in England, where it has been for years practically tested. He further states that no such work has as yet been undertaken in this country. I hasten to inform the writer, as well as the public generally, that such a work is now, and has for the past year and a half, been maintained in this City, through the exertions of a few individuals who were, like your correspondent, impressed with the great good such an undertaking might accomplish among the suffering ones of this Metropolis. To this end "The Physical Nourishment Society" was organized, with a location at No. 228 West Fifty-first-street, where, through a competent corps of visitors, it has been dispensing the necessaries of life to the sick and suffering within its field of operation, which has been much circumscribed, owing to lack of means to enlarge its sphere of usefulness. The results of the work have been wonderful, and I submit a little *résumé* of the plan of the Society's operation, in the hope that among your large circle of readers some may be found to interest themselves in our work, and lend us a helping hand.

The Society strives for the improvement of the physical condition of the destitute, and to this end provides the necessaries of life, more especially nutritious food for the sick and suffering. The work of the Society is confined to that part of the City west of Seventh-avenue, between Fortieth and Seventy-fifth streets. No person is admitted to the enjoyment of any of the benefits of the Society until the fact of their destitution and worthiness is fully established by the strictest investigation. All worthy persons are assisted without regard to race, color or creed. The rooms from which the food is distributed are under the management of Miss Sarah Warren, who, from a life-long experience as Bible-reader in the field of her present labors, is eminently fitted for the discharge of the duties which devolve upon her. The Society pays no salaries; all the work of the managers is entirely gratuitous, and the only expense incurred is the rent of rooms occupied, viz., $300 per annum. Thus every dollar contributed goes directly for the relief of the suffering. It would hardly receive credence among your readers should I tell them how much for good we have accomplished with a very little money. Still, I venture upon their credulity as a specimen—what was done with 50th. In the week spent with following result:

> 3,400 quarts of soup distributed.
> 1,500 dinners served in the house.
> 500 dinners sent out.

In addition to which the sick and dying were furnished nourishing food and delicacies, such as beef-tea, beefsteak, jellies, corn-starch, &c.

Number of persons assisted, 9,800.

Number of families, 400.

All this accomplished with less than $600! Where can the invest

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Aug. 26.

[illegible]

MONDAY, Aug. 26—P. M.

A failure among the Brokers on the *Bull* account, in the Gold Room, announced this forenoon, caused the sales of Gold to run down to 112¼ ₽ cent., from which point there was a subsequent recovery to 112⅜@112½ ₽ cent. The later sales denoted more steadiness in the market, at about the closing figure of Saturday Afternoon. The extent of the failure referred to is said to involve differences to the amount of about $80,000, the principal creditors being among the immediate friends of the Broker in default. The decline in Gold on Saturday and today has somewhat stiffened the rates of Exchange on London, and 109@109¼ ₽ cent. for sixty days is quoted today, as against 108⅞@109 ₽ cent. at the close of last week.

Since the foregoing paragraph was written we have a report on the Street that the unfortunate Broker has left town, supposed with $20,000 in cash. But, whether this report be true or false, the probability is that the whole amount of his differences will not exceed the sum of $80,000, as at first stated. His connections are of the first respectability.

The rates for Money among the Brokers today are 4@6 ₽ cent. The supply offered on temporary loans is still very liberal, and the calculation upon high rates of Interest is not likely to be realized for some weeks to come.

Late in the day the Exchange on London, 60 days, is called not over 109 ₽ cent. net, and the market less firm than reported at the opening of business this morning.

Stocks are looking firm at the Exchange Board, and there seems a pretty strong demand for Erie and Central and most of the Western Roads and also for Pacific Mail and Western Telegraph. The theory that dearer money and enhanced business with the South and West from the new crops, implying, of course, larger traffic on the Railroads later in the season, will improve speculation in the Stock Exchange, is evidently gaining ground, and report says that some of the recent heavy *Bulls* in the Gold Room who have abandoned speculation in that quarter because of the flattering look of the Fall Trade and the prospects of the Presidential Election, are making ready to take hold of Stocks for a decided upward turn in prices.

The extraordinary receipts of the New-York Central and Hudson River Roads, for the railroad year ending 30th September, proximo, which it is said will exceed *Twenty-six millions of dollars*, have given rise to a rumor that the October Half-yearly Dividend of the Company will be raised to *Five ₽ cent.* We doubt the correctness of this mere inference from the heavy receipts of the year, but that the value of the property, by permanent improvements out of these receipts, will be greatly enhanced after paying the customary dividends of *Four ₽ cent.* Half-yearly, we have no doubt. Such receipts are unprecedented in the history of the American railroad system. They exceed, in a single year, the whole capital of the New-York Central, when the road was consolidated in 1853, by three millions of dollars. The receipts of the road that year were considered great at $5,400,000!

The turn of the Stock market near the close of dealings in the Exchange Hall, this afternoon, was to increased firmness, and a general demand and advance in most of the New-York and Western Roads, and also in Pacific Mail and Telegraph. At the very close the following quotations were made as compared with Saturday afternoon. The Public Funds were weak on the decline in Gold. Gold was partially better later in the day, sales, 112⅜@112½ ₽ cent.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—AUG. 26.

	Saturday.	Monday.
United States New 5s	112½	112
U. S. 5-20s, '65, May and Nov.	115½	114⅞
U. S. 5-20s, '67, Jan. and July	114⅞	116⅞
American Gold	112⅞	112½
Bills on London, 60 days	108⅞	109
N. Y. Central and Hudson	97⅞	98⅛
Chicago and Rock Island	109⅞	110⅞
North-west Common	73⅞	74⅛
Pacific Mail	73⅞	74⅛
St. Paul Preferred	75⅞	75⅞
St. Paul Common	54⅞	54⅞
Ohio and Mississippi	42⅞	43⅛
Western Union Telegraph	71⅞	73⅛
Erie	46⅞	48⅛
Union Pacific	35⅞	36
Lake Shore	89⅞	90⅛

General market at the very close was strong.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 26, 1872.

Gold receipts	$242,980 97
Gold payments	196,810 58
Gold balance	40,546,849 36
Currency receipts	498,642 81
Currency payments	576,345 43
Currency balance	8,751,281 44
Customs	614,000 00

The following bids were made at the Exchange Board for the various Public Funds of the United States:

[illegible]

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

[illegible]

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

[illegible]

The business over the Lake Shore Road in August is unprecedented in amount. In the third week of the month the earnings were $327,000, comparing with $277,000 the same week last year. The increase for the current year will, from present appearances, exceed two million of dollars.

The North British and Mercantile Insurance Company, of London and Edinburgh, have declared a Dividend of *Ten ₽ cent.* out of its earnings for the six months ending July 1, 1872.

The following is a corrected return of estimated weekly earnings of the Erie Railway Company, commencing April 1, 1872:

	1872.	1871.
For week ending Aug. 24	[illegible]	[illegible]
Previously reported	7,961,462	6,813,647
Total earnings since April 1	[illegible]	[illegible]
Increase for week	[illegible]	
Increase for nineteen weeks to date	148,462	

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

A STRONG SECURITY.

We recommend the Bonds of the JACKSONVILLE, NORTH-WESTERN AND SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY, running from Jacksonville, Ill., to Mount Vernon, a distance of 125 miles, as ABSOLUTELY SAFE on the following grounds:

1. Because they are the FIRST MORTGAGE on a railroad running through a thickly populated section of country, rich in agriculture and minerals. The Counties of Morgan, Macoupin, Montgomery, Bond, Clinton, Marion and Jefferson, all of which are intersected by the road, are all remarkable for their agricultural productions, some of them raising wheat which commands a higher price in the market than that produced in any other locality. At Virden, where the deposits of bituminous coal are seven feet in depth, a large business will be created so soon as cheap transportation is assured by the construction of this road to accessible markets.

2. Because the need of additional railroad facilities in that quarter, for the purposes of travel and for the transportation of minerals and the surplus crops, has been so strongly felt, that the municipalities and prominent inhabitants have subscribed the money wherewithal thirty miles of the road has been already completed, and is now in operation, and material purchased and arrangements made for the laying of twenty additional miles of track in time to move the Autumn crops.

3. Because the following great railroads act as feeders to the road, viz.: The Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad; the Peoria, Pekin and Jacksonville Railroad; the Chicago and Alton Railroad; the Indianapolis and St. Louis Railroad; the Terre Haute Railroad; the Vandalia and St. Louis Railroad; and the Illinois Central Railroad. Moreover, the road forms a part of a through route from St. Louis to the sea-board.

4. Because it is a well-ascertained fact that nine-tenths of the earnings of Western roads arise from local traffic, and one-tenth only from through traffic. The great State lines of Illinois are probably the strongest corporations in the country, and, after completion, this road will unquestionably take its place among them.

By investing in these bonds, holders of Government and other high-priced securities will still hold an unquestionable security, while adding largely to their income.

Price 85 and accrued interest in currency. Pamphlets on application.

GIBSON, CASANOVA & CO.,
NO. 50 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK.

ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

Are being absorbed by an increasing demand for them.

Besides being the obligation of a wealthy corporation, composed of men of experience and high-toned commercial integrity, they are secured by a first mortgage on the road, revenues, land grant, franchises and equipments, combined in one mortgage, and are readily negotiable both in the markets of this country and Europe.

A liberal sinking fund provided in the mortgage deed must advance the price upon the closing of the loan. Principal and interest payable in GOLD. Interest at eight (8 p. c.) per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, free of tax. Principal in thirty years. Denominations, $1,000, $500 and $100, Coupons or Registered.

Price 97½ and accrued interest in currency, from Aug. 15, 1872.

Maps, circulars, documents and information furnished.

Trustees—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New-York.

The diminished quantity of these Bonds for sale, and the increased demand absorbing them, warrant the belief that they will soon be sought for at an advance considerably above the present subscription price at which they can now be had through the principal banks and bankers throughout the country, and from the undersigned, who unhesitatingly recommend them.

TANNER & CO.,
Bankers, No. 11 Wall-st.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

BUFFALO CITY SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, PRINCIPAL DUE 1895. PRICE 100 AND INTEREST.

JERSEY CITY SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, PRINCIPAL DUE 1891. AT 100 AND INTEREST, FOR SALE BY HENRY F. VERMILYE & CO., No. 16 Exchange-place, New-York.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 26, 1872.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

[illegible]

ASHES—Pots have been in demand and firm at $8 25@$8 75 ₽ 100 lbs. Pearls quiet at $11@$12 ₽ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Yellow has been in less demand at [illegible] for prime Western, and [illegible] for prime Southern, ₽ lb.

BRICKS—Have been quoted steady, though not active, with Common Pale quoted at $4 75@$5 50; North River Hard, $7@$7 50; Croton, $11@$12; Philadelphia Front, $35@$40 ₽ thousand.

CANDLES—Have been unchanged as to price, in a dull trade, including Adamantine, 12@16 ounces, 14c.@15½c.; Paraffine, 28c.@32c.; Sperm, plain, 31c. ₽ lb.; Sperm, patent, 40c.@42c.; Stearic, 20c.@22c. ₽ lb.

CEMENT—Has been steady and in demand, with Rosendale quoted at $1 60 ₽ bbl.

COCOA—Has been held rather more firmly, but has been inactive, including Maracaibo at 28c.@30c.; Caracas, 18c.@19½c.; Guayaquil, 13½c.@14c.; San Domingo, 10c., gold, in bond, ₽ lb.

COAL—Has been in rather limited request, with Liverpool Gas Cannel quoted at $12@$14; House do., $22@$23; Newcastle Gas, $8@$9 ₽ ton of 2,240 lbs.; Anthracite, $5 [illegible] for cargoes. The regular monthly auction sale of Scranton Coal will be held on Wednesday, Aug. 28.

COFFEE—A moderate trade has been reported in Rio at about steady rates. Sales 1,381 bags by the Neptune, and 2,000 bags by the Hipparchus, here, and 4,103 bags by the Catherina, at Hampton Roads, on private terms. The week's receipts of Rio and Santos have been 3,797 bags; sales, 17,314 bags; stock in first hands this evening, as made up by Messrs. Wm. Scott & Son, 57,316 bags here, 16,166 bags at Baltimore, 24,429 bags at Hampton Roads, 3,000 bags at Savannah, 6,200 bags at Mobile, and 3,400 bags at New-Orleans. Other kinds quiet, but quoted rather steadier. Jobbing trade moderate within the previous range. We quote invoices thus: Rio cargoes as follows: Ordinary, 15c.@15½c.; fair, 16c.@16½c.; good, 16¾c.@17c.; prime, 17½c.@18c., gold, ₽ lb., 60 and 90 days' credit. Rio in job lots at 15c.@18c., gold; Java at 18c.@21c.; Maracaibo, 16c.@17¾c.; Laguayra, 17c.@18c.; Native Ceylon, 16c.@17¾c.; Jamaica, 16c.@17½c.; Costa Rica, 16c.@17½c.; Mexican, 16¾c.@17c.; Savanilla, 16c.@17c.; Curacoa, 16½c.@17c.; Porto Rico, 17c.@18½c.; San Domingo, 14c., gold, ₽ lb.

COTTON—Has been quoted very firm for early delivery, and moderate trade, mostly for home use; sales, 1,302 bales, including 1,402 bales to spinners and 400 bales to speculators. For forward delivery, business has been comparatively light, with prices again reduced 1-16c. ₽ lb.; sales, 5,800 bales, (2,900 bales on Saturday evening and 2,900 bales today,) basis of Low Middling, including on Saturday evening, September, 600 bales at 20 5-16c., 300 bales at 20¼c., 100 bales at 20 3-16c.; October, 300 bales at 19⅝c., 200 bales at 19 3-16c.; November, 500 bales at 18⅞c.; December, 100 bales at 18 5-16c., 100 bales at 18½c.; January, 300 bales at 18⅝c., old form contract. And today, for September, 100 bales at 20¼c., 200 bales at 20 3-16c., 700 bales at 20⅛c., 500 bales at 20 3-16c.; October, 200 bales at 19½c.; November, 100 bales at 18 11-16c.; December, 100 bales at 18¼c.; January, 100 bales at 18⅛c., old form contract; 100 bales August, 100 bales at 18⅜c., old form contract; 100 bales January and 100 bales February at 18⅝c. together. The averages of Saturday's forward deliveries, as officially reported on the bulletin, were as follows: September, 20 5-16c.; October, 19⅝c. The receipts at this port today were 350 bales, including 39 bales from New-Orleans, 36 bales from Charleston, 49 bales from Norfolk, 4 bales from Wilmington, 90 bales from Savannah. The reported receipts at the shipping ports today were 1,003 bales, and thus far this week 1,335 bales, against 1,003 bales, same time the preceding week. The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1 have been 2,678,803 bales, against 3,958,530 bales in 1870-71. The following quotations are based on Cotton running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

	Uplands.	Ala.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	17⅞	17⅞	17¾	17¾
Good Ordinary	19⅞	19⅞	20⅛	20⅛
Low Middling	21	21⅛	21⅜	21⅜
Middling	22	22⅛	22⅜	22⅜
Good Middling	24	24⅛	24⅜	24⅜

EGGS—Under more liberal arrivals prices have been depressed and irregular on a moderate trade. We quote the range from 15c.@27c. for ordinary to very choice marks, the main demand having been for fresh lots of State at 24c.@26c.; Western at 22c.@24c.; and Jersey and Long Island at 25c.@27c.

FISH—The main call has been for Mackerel and Herring at our quotations. We quote: Dry Cod at $5 75@$6 25 ₽ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel at $15 50@$16; No. 2 do., $13 50@$14 75; No. 3 do., $5 50@$7 ₽ bbl.; Pickled Herring, $3 50@$5 50; Smoked Herring, 28c.@40c. for Scaled, and 15c. for No. 1, ₽ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been quoted firm, on restricted offerings of desirable grades, particularly of shipping extras and choice old stock family brands, on a moderate demand. Sales have been made, since our last, of 9,400 bbls., including inferior to very choice superfine State and Western at $5 50@$6 25, chiefly at $5 85@$6 10; inferior to very good Extra at $6 50@$7 10; very good to fancy at $7 @$7 75; poor to good shipping Extra Western at $6 50@$7; poor to good shipping brands round-hoop Ohio at $6 80@$7 25, ₽ bbl. We quote:

[illegible]

Southern Flour has been quoted steady, on a fair jobbing inquiry. Sales have been reported since our last of 600 bbls., at $6 35@$8 25 for very inferior to very good, and $8 30@$10 50 for very good to very choice Extra, ₽ bbl. Rye Flour has been in fair demand at $4 10@$5 10, ₽ bbl.; sales, 275 bbls., chiefly at $4 50. Corn-meal has been in brisk request, partly for shipment, at $3 25@$3 85 for Yellow and White Western, $3 50@$3 65 for Jersey, and $3 90@$3 90 for Brandywine. The reported sales reach 1,950 bbls., of which 1,500 bbls. were low grade Western Yellow for shipment, at $3 25, delivered.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been in fair demand almost wholly for export, at essentially unchanged prices. Winter Red and Amber Western has been in rather more favor with buyers, particularly for shipment, at stronger prices for desirable samples of dry stock. White Wheat has been quiet, but held with a fair show of confidence. Sales have been reported since our last of 91,000 bushels at [illegible] for straight No. 2 Chicago Spring afloat; $1 55 for about half a boat-load of straight No. 1 Milwaukee do. afloat; [illegible] for fair to very choice dry new Red and Amber Western; [illegible] for new Amber Western; $1 80 for 5,000 bushels new Amber Virginia for export; [illegible] for Amber Tennessee, and [illegible] for White do. Corn has been decidedly stronger in price, on a quick export, fair trade and moderate speculative demand, closing buoyantly. Sales have been reported since our last of 337,000 bushels at 60c.@62½c. for good to prime sailing-vessel grades, closing at 62½c. for good afloat; [illegible] for fancy do.; [illegible] for poor to prime steamer grades of new Mixed Western; [illegible] for Yellow Western; [illegible] for White Western (3,500 bushels), received via New-Orleans and [illegible]. Rye has been quoted about steady, with sales reported of about 8,000 bushels Western, in store, at [illegible] for export, and 1,300 bushels do., for distilling, at 71½c. afloat. Barley continues wholly nominal. Barley Malt has been quiet, since our last, with Canada quoted at $1 25 for fair up to $1 35 for choice samples; an outside sale of 5,000 bushels was reported at $1 05, which was generally deemed above the regular market rate for the grade disposed of. Oats have been more active at a shade higher prices, with the bulk of the dealings in mixed Western, afloat, closing strong. Sales have been reported since our last of 112,000 bushels at 42½c.@44c., closing at 44c. for prime Mixed Western, afloat; 45c.@46c. for do. from track; 45c.@48c. for ordinary to extra choice White Western, from store, track and afloat; and 36c.@41c. for inferior to good ordinary new Black Mixed and fair ordinary White Western; 45c.@45½c. for old Mixed State; and 50c.@53c. for old White State.

Stock of Grain in Store in the New-York and Brooklyn Warehouses.

	1872. Aug. 26.	1872. Aug. 19.	1871. Aug. 28.
Wheat, bushels	75,000	27,339	417,497
Corn, bushels	1,424,404	1,431,643	2,740,226
Oats, bushels	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barley, bushels	56,269	56,294	[illegible]
Rye, bushels	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peas, bushels	25,267	26,534	25,328
Malt, bushels	204,765	184,065	126,333
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been in limited request, including Bags at 14c.@14½c.; Bagging at 14½c.@16½c.; Domestic Bagging at 14½c. Sales 500 rolls Domestic at 14½c.@15c.

HAY—Bale Hay has been rather quiet, with old Bale quoted from $1 @$1 10 for shipping, and $1 25@ $1 55 for loose; new, ₽ 100 lbs.; new Bale Hay at $1@ $1 25. Straw inactive at from 65c.@$1 for the range of qualities, Short and Long, ₽ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Has been generally slow of sale, including American, $120@$180 for undressed, and $180@$220 for Dressed ₽ ton; Russia, $300@$310 ₽ ton; Manila, 11c.; Sisal, 8c.@8½c., gold; Jute, 4½c.@6½c., gold; Jute Butts at 2⅝c.@3c., currency; sales, 1,200 bales Jute Butts at 2⅞c., currency.

MOLASSES—Has been very quiet since our last, within our previous range. We quote, as before: New Crop Porto Rico 35c.@60c.; Cuba, 30c.@37c.; English Islands, 30c.@50c., and New-Orleans, 40c.@60c. ₽ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Rosin has been held quite firmly, in view of the reported rise in the price at Wilmington, but has been quiet, on the basis of $3 50 @$3 55 for Strained; sales, 300 bbls. Pale at $5 25@ $8 ₽ 280 lbs....Tar has been quoted decidedly cheaper, 25 bbls. Wilmington having been reported sold at $4 75 ₽ bbl....Spirits Turpentine depressed by liberal arrivals, and quoted much lower, with sales reported of 800 bbls., in lots, at 50c.@52c., closing at 51c.@51½c. ₽ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been quoted firmer, on the basis of 11⅛c.@11¼c. in bulk, but has been quiet....Refined has been inactive here at 23⅛c. in bbls., and 29c.@29½c. in cases. At Philadelphia 1,500 bbls. were reported sold, for early delivery, at about 21⅛c., with return....Naphtha quiet at 14½c.@14¾c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has attracted less attention for early delivery, and has been rather less firm. Sales have been reported of 420 bbls., in lots, at $14 25 @$14 35 for new Western Mess, $13 50@$13 75 for old do.; $13 25 for Western Prime Mess, and $10 for extra Prime, ₽ bbl. For forward delivery the inquiry has been light, with sales reported of 1,000 bbls. Western Mess, seller October, on private terms. City Mess, seller September, quoted at $14 ₽ bbl....City-dressed Hogs have been in less demand at from 6⅛c.@6⅞c. ₽ lb. Cut-meats have been in fair demand at from 13c.@15¼c. for Dry-salted and Pickled Hams, and 6¾c.@8c. for Shoulders; 10c.@15c. for Smoked Hams, and 7c.@9c. for Smoked Shoulders; 7¾c.@8¾c. for Bellies, ₽ lb. The reported sales since our last are equal to 235 pkgs., in lots. Also, 20,000 lbs. Bellies, in bulk, at 8c. for light averages; 2,000 Pickled Shoulders, in bulk, at 7c.@7⅛c., and 500 Pickled Hams at 13c....Bacon has been in very moderate supply and fair demand for prompt and forward delivery, at full rates, with sales reported, since our last, of 1,100 boxes Long Clear, October deliveries, mostly at 8¼c., equal to 200 boxes Stretford, in bulk, at 9c.; 100 boxes Short Cut Hams, for December, and 200 boxes do., for December and January deliveries, here, and 500 boxes do. December and January deliveries at the West, on private terms....Lard has been held with rather more confidence, on restricted offerings of stock, but has been quiet, buyers having been unwilling to pay asking prices with freedom. Sales have been reported of 800 tcs. and bbls., for early delivery, chiefly at 9⅛c.@9¼c. for good to prime old Western; 9½c. for choice Western do. and Kettle-rendered; 9c. for prime and 9¾c. for choice new Western Steam; 8⅞c. for prime and 9c. for fancy City Steam and Kettle-rendered; 8⅛c. for No. 1, and 9¼c.@9½c. for Refined. For forward delivery there has been a very moderate inquiry noted for old Western Steam, with sales reported of 500 tcs., seller August, at 9⅛c. ₽ lb. ....Beef has been moderately sought after within the range of from $10@$12 for inferior to choice brands of Mess, and $12@$14 for Extra Mess; sales 220 bbls. Tierce Beef at from $12@$16 for prime Mess, $18@$20 for Indian Mess, ₽ tierce....Beef Hams at $20@$24 as to the extremes for old....Grades of Butter up to the requirements of local buyers have met with moderate demand at uniform prices, but other kinds have been quite dull....Cheese has been in brisk request, chiefly for export, at firm and buoyant prices. We quote Butter within the range of from 14c.@30c. for poor to choice State; and 9c.@30c. for fancy lots do.; 9c.@24c. for poor to good Western; 19c.@22c. for selections do.; Grease Butter, 7½c.@8½c. ₽ lb....And Cheese ranging from 9½c.@14¼c. for poor to very fine, and a shade higher rates for fancy Factory; 7½c.@13c. for common to extra choice Dairy, and 4½c.@9c. for Skimmed, ₽ lb. Last week's shipments of Cheese were nearly 68,000 boxes, and today's engagements of freight room for Liverpool alone were reported as having been up to the extraordinary large amount of 65,000, for early delivery to vessels. Many bids for additional room were represented as having been refused.

SEEDS—Have been quiet since our last, at former rates. We quote: Clover at 9½c.@10½c. ₽ lb.; Rough Flax, $2 ₽ timothy, $3 12½@$3 50, and Calcutta Linseed, $2 30@$2 32, gold, ₽ bushel.

SOAP—Has been salable at former rates, with Castile quoted at 11c.@11½c.; Colgate's Pale, 7¼c.; Fancy, 8¾c., and No. 1, 5½c. ₽ lb.

SUGARS—A fair business has been reported, since our last, in New Sugars, particularly in refining grades, at about previous figures. Rather light offerings were noted of good and prime grades of stock; holders of which show confidence, while on the poorer grades buyers seem to have the advantage. Sales have been reported of 2,269 hhds. and 2,844 boxes, including 1,691 hhds., scale fair to good refining Cuba, at 8⅜c.@8⅞c., of which 1,422 hhds., averaging fair, were at 8⅞c.; 314 hhds. Centrifugal (late on Saturday) at 9⅜c.@10c.; 35 hhds. Grocery Porto Rico at 9⅞-16c.; 245 hhds. Molasses Sugar at 7 15-16c.@8½c.; 1,200 boxes Clayed Havana at 9⅛c.@9½c., chiefly at 9⅛c., and 1,644 boxes Centrifugal (of which 1,188 boxes were placed late on Saturday), at 9½c.@9¾c. ₽ lb. We now quote: Fair refining Cuba at 8⅛c.@8⅞c.; good do. at 8¾c.; prime do. at 9c.; refining Porto Rico, common to prime, at 8c.@9c.; grocery grades Porto Rico, fair to strictly choice, 9c.@10⅛c. ₽ lb.; No. 12 Clayed Boxed Sugar at 9⅛c.; Manila in bags, 7½c.@8½c. for superior to extra superior. Refined in a fair request, including Powdered at 11⅛c.@11¼c.; Crushed, 11⅛c.@11¼c.; Granulated at 11⅛c.@12c.; A's at 10⅝c.@11⅛c., and the range of Yellows at 10c.@10⅞c.

TALLOW, &c.—There has been a moderate demand for Tallow at steady rates. Sales have been reported since our last of about 102,000 lbs. Tallow at 8½c.@9c. for ordinary to very choice. Of stearine, 300 tcs. sold at 9½c. for soft, ₽ lb.

WHISKY—Has been purchased to the extent of 150 bbls., in lots, at 92½c. ₽ gallon; market weak.

WOOL—There has been a light trade reported in domestic Fleece, within the range of previous quotations. Manufacturers have been unwilling to purchase beyond the limits of present requirements, in view of the reported dullness in the market for Woolens. Holders do not offer supplies with much freedom, and do not appear willing to recede from asking rates. Domestic pulled has been quiet and quoted nominally as before. Texas wool attracts but little attention at the ruling quotations. There has been rather more call for desirable grades of California within our range. Of foreign, Cape has been the most salable at about steady prices. South American has been in rather slack request, yet held with a fair show of confidence. From Boston, the reports are of continued inactivity. The Commercial *Bulletin* of that city says that "Sales have only been made to manufacturers who were in want of stocks and transactions among brokers have been limited. The goods market has ruled dull through the Summer, and the low rates for most descriptions have had a depressing influence upon manufacturers and checked production. The time, however, is not far distant when a large number of manufacturers will be obliged to come in for supplies in order to keep their mills in operation, as, in view of the high prices of raw material and the dullness in the goods market, they have allowed their stocks to become well depleted." From Philadelphia, the advices are of an unsatisfactory trade, the Commercial *List* remarking that "a considerable quantity of consigned Wool is now being pressed upon the market and taken at a decline of 1c.@2c. from prices demanded by the regular dealers. The business is small, the manufacturers manifesting no disposition to purchase beyond immediate wants."

FREIGHTS—Room has been in more demand, in the way of berth freights, but has been offered with shippers claiming rather higher rates for most kinds of Produce, thus checking negotiations. The feature of the day's business was the extraordinary heavy engagements of Cheese for the Liverpool steamers, several lots reported as having been refused. Grain room was in moderate request at the ruling figures. In the way of charters the main demand was for vessels for the Grain and Petroleum trades, for which very full rates were claimed....For Liverpool the reported engagements since our last include, by steam, 9,000 bushels Wheat, at 9½d. ₽ bushel, which rate was subsequently bid without success; equal to about 65,000 boxes Cheese, early deliveries to vessels, at 40s.; 4 tons Wood at 32s. 6d.; 530 hhds. Syrup at 32s. 6d. ₽ ton; 300 bbls. Pork at 3s. ₽ bbl.; 300 tcs. Beef at 5s. 6d. ₽ tierce; 250 bbls. Rosin, at 3s. 6d. ₽ bbl. and 300 pkgs. Sewing-machines, on private terms....For London, by steam, 300 tierces Pork at 5s. ₽ tierce; 500 bbls. Resin on private terms. Also a British ship, 1,281 tons, with Sugar and Pepper, reported from Calcutta, at 77s. 6d.@80s. And a British bark, 490 tons, (to arrive,) with Sugar and Pepper, reported from Penang, at 77s. 6d....For Glasgow, by steam, 400 bbls. Resin at 3s. 6d. ₽ 280 lbs. ....For a direct port in the United Kingdom, an Italian bark, with about 3,000 quarters Grain, from Philadelphia, at 7s. 4½d. ₽ quarter; and a British bark, 440 tons, (now at Boston,) with about 4,500 quarters do., from Baltimore, on private terms....For Penarth Roads and orders, a British brig, 181 tons, with about 1,100 quarters Grain, at 7s. ₽ quarter....For Cork and orders, an Italian bark, 480 tons, hence, with about 3,000 quarters Grain, at 7s. 7½d., excluding the West Coast of Ireland and the North of Scotland, with privilege of Penarth Roads and orders, at 7s. 3d., or, if direct to Cardiff, at 6s. 6d., or, if direct to one of three other named ports in Bristol Channel, at 6s. 9d.; a Norwegian bark, 440 tons, with about 3,600 quarters Grain, at 7s. 6d., excluding the West Coast of Ireland, or 7s. 7½d., the latter privilege included; another, 395 tons, with about 2,400 quarters do.; and another, 355 tons, with about 3,300 quarters do., same terms; an Italian bark, [illegible] tons, (to arrive,) with about 3,000 quarters do., at 7s. 6d., or, if direct, at 6s. 9d.; a British bark, with about 3,200 quarters do., from Baltimore, at 7s. 3d., or 7s. 6d. quarter....For an Irish port direct, an Italian bark, 428 tons, with about 2,900 quarters Corn, reported from Baltimore, at 6s. 10½d. ₽ quarter....For Antwerp, by sail, 900 boxes Bacon at 40s....Also, a British bark, 722 tons, (to arrive from Providence,) with about 4,200 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 6s. 6d. ₽ bbl....For Bremen, a German bark, 500 tons, hence with about 4,800 bbls. Petroleum, at 5s. 7½d. ₽ bbl., and hence by steam, 10,000 bushels Grain; Cotton; 800 pkgs. Tobacco, and 350 pkgs. Merchandise, on private terms. ....For Hamburg, by sail, 13 hhds. Tobacco, at 42s. 6d., and 32 hhds. Tallow at 40s....For Havre, an American brig, 391 tons, with about 2,400 bbls. Crude Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 7s. ₽ bbl....For the Continent, a British bark, 398 tons, with about 4,100 bbls. Petroleum, reported from Baltimore, at 6s. 9d. ₽ bbl....For the German Baltic, a German bark, 521 tons, hence, with 3,200 bbls. Petroleum at 7s. to a direct port; and a German brig, 317 tons, with about 1,700 bbls. do., at 7s. @7s. 3d., according to ports....For Marseilles, 200 hhds. Tobacco on private terms; also, an Italian brig, 363 tons, placed on the berth for general cargo....For Bordeaux, an American bark, 394 tons, with Tobacco, reported from Baltimore and City Point, at $20....For Buenos Ayres, a bark, 588 tons, with Lumber reported from Portland, at $19, and primage; and three barks with equal to 1,400, 1,300 and 900 tons Coal respectively, from Pictou, at $8, gold....For Rio Janeiro, a German brig, 220 tons, hence with general cargo in good part Flour, on the basis of $1 15 ₽ bbl....For Philadelphia, an American brig, 436 tons, with Lumber, from Brunswick, Ga., at $11 50....For Boston, an American brig, 300 tons, with Lumber, from Pascagoula, at $13....For New-York, a brig and schooner, with Coal, reported from Glace Bay, at $3 25; a schooner, 350 tons, with Coal, from Cow Bay, at $3 75; a bark, 323 tons, and a brig, 400 tons, with do., from Caledonia, at $3 25.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 26, 1872.

On Yesterday forenoon at Weehawken Yards, 449 head of horned Cattle came to hand, and were almost all sold off. Prices ranged from 9c.@12½c. ₽ lb.; weights from 1¼ cwt. on 54@59 lbs. to the cwt., net; quality ranged from poor to good. On this forenoon, at One Hundredth-street Yards, trade in horned Cattle was fair for good Steers, and very slow for common and coarse Steers; quality ranged from common to prime; prices from 9c.@12½c. ₽ lb., weights from 5¼@9 cwt., scant on 54@58 lbs. to the cwt., net. Milch Cows dull, from $25@$80 ₽ head. Veals fair, from 8c.@10c. ₽ lb., also quoted from $8@$16 ₽ head; quality better than usual. Sheep and Lambs brisk, but sold only in small lots. Sheep from 5¼c.@7c. ₽ lb.; Lambs from 8c.@10c. ₽ lb. Hogs firm; live Hogs from 5c.@5¼c. ₽ lb.; City dressed from 6½c.@6⅞c. ₽ lb. Light Pigs not quoted.

SALES.

C. J. Fagan sold for W. V. Wood, 83 Steers, Iowas, common Cattle, from 9c.@11½c. ₽ lb., weights from 6 cwt. to 7 cwt. B. Ulery sold for self, 81 Steers, Kentuckys, good Cattle, from 12¼c.@13½c. ₽ lb., weights 8 cwt., scant. Valentine & Williams sold for selves, 74 Steers, Ohios, from fair to good, from 12c.@13c. ₽ lb., weight 7¾ cwt. W. Thompson sold 31 Steers, Kentuckys, prime Cattle, as follows: 3 Steers at $120 ₽ head, 5 Steers at $110 ₽ head, 3 Steers at $115 ₽ head; the balance at 12¼c. ₽ lb., weight 8 cwt. Also 80 Steers, Kentuckys, nice Cattle, from 11½c.@12c. ₽ lb., with the tops at 13½c. ₽ lb., weight 7½ cwt., strong. Held on sale, 135 Steers, Illinois. Healy & Gillies sold for selves, 30 Steers, Illinois, fair Cattle, at 12¼c. ₽ lb., weight 7 cwt. T. Gillies sold for self, 21 Steers, Ohios, good Cattle, at 12¼c. ₽ lb., weight 8 cwt.; also 112 Steers, Illinois, from fair to good, from 12c.@13½c. ₽ lb., weight 8 cwt. J. and D. Waixel sold for selves 150 Steers, Illinois, from common to fair, from 11½c.@12¾c. ₽ lb., weights from 6¾ cwt. to 7¼ cwt. Murray & Martin sold for selves 24 Steers, Kentuckys, from coarse to good, from 11c.@13½c. ₽ lb., weights from 6¾ cwt. to 7¼ cwt.; also, 18 Steers, Canadas, common Cattle, at 10½c. ₽ lb., weight 6¾ cwt. T. Wheeler sold for self 32 Steers, Kentuckys, good Cattle, at 13½c. ₽ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; also, 150 Steers, Illinois, from fair to good, from 12c.@13½c. ₽ lb., weights from 7¾ cwt. to 8¼ cwt. G. S. Glover sold for self 59 Steers, mixed Illinois and Kentucky, fair Cattle, with a nice top, from 12c.@13c. ₽ lb., weight 7 cwt. T. U. Eastman sold for self 249 Steers, Illinois, mixed and uneven, from 10½c.@13c., with a few at 13c. ₽ lb., weights from 6¾ cwt. to 7¼ cwt.

At Fortieth-street Sheep Market, Judd & Buckingham sold 223 Sheep, weight 18,490 lbs., at 5⅛c. ₽ lb.; 122 Sheep, weight 11,049 lbs., at 5⅛c. ₽ lb.; 95 Sheep, weight 27,668 lbs., at 5¼c. ₽ lb.; 127 Sheep, weight 10,[illegible] lbs., at 5c. ₽ lb.; 156 Sheep, weight 5,720 lbs., at 6c. ₽ lb.; 103 State Lambs, weight 5,320 lbs., at 8c. ₽ lb.; [illegible] Lambs, weight 7,896 lbs., at 8¼c. ₽ lb.; 200 State Lambs, weight 12,160 lbs., at 10c. ₽ lb.

At Forty-eighth-street Sheep Market, Hume & Elliott sold 4 Veals, weight 675 lbs., at 9c. ₽ lb.; 1 Veal, 300 lbs., at 8c. ₽ lb.; 47 Veals, raised in Missouri, at $16 ₽ head; 27 Sheep, weight 2,640 lbs., at 6¼c. ₽ lb.; 31 Sheep, weight 3,250 lbs., at 6¼c. ₽ lb.; 251 Sheep, weight 24,[illegible] lbs., at 6c. ₽ lb.; 50 Lambs, weight 3,750 lbs., at 8c. ₽ lb.; 479 Lambs, weight 31,210 lbs., at 8¼c. ₽ lb.; 80 Lambs, weight 5,300 lbs., at 8¼c. ₽ lb.; 103 Lambs, weight 6,912 lbs., at 10c. ₽ lb.

RECEIPTS.

Gross arrivals at Communipaw Yards for week ending Aug. 24, 1872: 5,504 head of horned Cattle, 14,[illegible] Hogs, 3,580 Sheep. There were slaughtered in same yards during same week 841 head horned Cattle, 14,793 Hogs, 4,360 Sheep and Lambs.

Gross arrivals at One Hundredth-street Yards for week ending Aug. 26, 1872: 1,360 head of horned Cattle, Western stock, 19 Beeves, 10 Cows, 230 Veals, 726 Sheep, local stock.

Gross arrivals at Forty-eighth-street Sheep Yards for week ending Aug. 26, 1872: 9,512 Sheep and Lambs, 568 Veals, 20 Cows, 44 Bulls.

Gross arrivals at Fortieth-street Hog Yards for week ending Aug. 26, 1872: 24,449 Hogs, 1,543 Sheep and Lambs, 194 Veals.

WHOLESALE PRODUCE MARKET.

Our quotations are the wholesale prices paid for sound, merchantable Produce, in good clean packages.

BUTTER—The receipts have been 3,022 pkgs. for the past three days, and 11,327 pkgs. for the week. There has been a restricted trade reported in most kinds, with prices of other than the finest makes favoring purchasers on quite liberal offerings, demand being considered. The local call has been the chief source of business, and has been almost wholly to provide for urgent wants. There has been no export inquiry of any moment, and packers have been purchasing with reserve. The past week exports were only 445 pkgs. The receipts of Butter since Jan. 1 have been 370,436 pkgs., against 377,800 pkgs., same time in 1871; exports, 2,706,405 lbs., against 3,702,332 lbs. same time in 1871. We quote:

State pails, ₽ lb.	15	@30
State firkins and half firkins, ₽ lb.	15	@28
State do. extra selections, ₽ lb.	28	@30
State Welsh tubs and half tubs, ₽ lb.	15	@30
Western, common to good, ₽ lb.	9	@24
Western selections	19	@22
Grease Butter, original packages, ₽ lb.	7½	@ 8½

CHEESE—The receipts during the past three days have been 59,798 boxes, and for the week 70,892 boxes. An unusually lively competition has been noted for the finer grades of stock, chiefly for shipment, the very favorable cable reports stimulating the export trade; and prices have been again quoted decidedly stronger, closing quite buoyantly, with much lighter offerings of stock reported at the ruling figures. Last week's shipments were up to 66,500 boxes, and today's freight engagements for the port of Liverpool reached 65,0 0 boxes. The receipts here since Jan. 1 have been 944,771 pkgs., against 754,000 pkgs., same time in 1871. Exports, 40,752,505 lbs., against 39,124,245 lbs. the same time in 1871. We quote as follows:

State Factory, extra fine, in small lots	14¼	@14½
State Factory, fair to fine	11½	@14
State Factory, poor to fair	9½	@11½
State Dairy, ordinary to extra choice	8	@13¾
Western	8	@13¾
Skimmed	4½	@ 8½

EGGS—Have been in rather better supply, especially other than strictly prime to choice marks of fresh receipts, and prices have favored buyers toward the close, on a moderate inquiry, most from local dealers. The receipts of the past three days have been 3,263 bbls., and for the week 4,783 bbls.

State, loss off, ₽ dozen	24@26
New-Jersey and Long Island	25@27
Western	22@24
Canada	24@25

VEGETABLES—There has been a fair average business reported in the leading kinds of stock, on the basis of our quotations, with a comparatively free offering of the principal varieties.

New Potatoes, ₽ bbl.	$1 50@$2 75
Sweet Potatoes, ₽ bbl.	3 50@ 5 75
Onions, new, ₽ bbl.	2 00@ 2 50
Onions, ₽ 100 bunches	1 00@ 1 50
Egg Plants, ₽ dozen	1 25@ 1 50
Beets, ₽ basket	1 00@ 1 50
Turnips, ₽ bbl.	1 00@ 1 75
Cabbages, new, ₽ 100	4 00@10 00
Tomatoes, ₽ basket	15@ 30
Squashes, ₽ bbl.	75@ 1 12½
Cucumbers, ₽ 100	25@ 40
Green Corn, ₽ 100	75@ 1 25
Lima Beans, ₽ bag	1 00@ 1 25

POULTRY AND GAME—The dealings have been on a more liberal scale, with the advantage as to prices in favor of sellers. The available supplies have been lighter.

Geese, ₽ pair	$1 75@$2 75
Ducks, ₽ pair	62½@ 1 25
Turkeys, ₽ lb.	17@ 22
Fowls, ₽ lb.	17@ 22
Spring Chickens, ₽ lb.	22@ 25
Roosters, ₽ lb.	11@ 13
Pigeons, Stall-fed, ₽ dozen	2 00@ 2 50
Woodcock, ₽ pair	1 00@ 1 25
Prairie Chickens, ₽ pair	87½@ 1 00

GREEN FRUITS—Business shows a fair degree of activity within our range. Apples, Peaches and Pears have been arriving in very liberal quantities. Grapes have also been more abundant.

Apples, ₽ bbl.	$1 50@$3 75
Peaches, ₽ basket	75@ 2 75
Peaches, ₽ crate	75@ 1 25
Watermelons, ₽ 100	5 00@30 00
Nutmeg Melons, ₽ bbl.	50@ 1 00
Pears, ₽ bbl.	1 00@ 6 00
Pears, ₽ crate	1 00@ 4 00
Grapes, ₽ lb.	8@ 15
Plums, ₽ bbl.	3 00@ 8 00

DRIED FRUITS—A very slow movement has been reported in most kinds, prices of which have not varied materially.

Apples, sliced, ₽ lb.	8 @ 12
Apples, quartered, ₽ lb.	5 @ 9½
Peaches, peeled, ₽ lb.	16 @ 25
Peaches, unpeeled, ₽ lb.	7 @ 10
Blackberries, ₽ lb.	9 @ 10
Raspberries, ₽ lb.	30 @ 35
Cherries, ₽ lb.	25 @ 31
Pea-nuts, domestic, ₽ bushel	1 00 @ 2 00
Pecan-nuts	8½@ 10

BEANS AND PEAS—Have been generally dull, with prices of Beans quoted weak and irregular.

Beans, Marrow, ₽ bushel	$2 50@$3 20
Beans, Medium	1 90@ 2 25
Beans, Kidney, ₽ bushel	2 00@ 3 10
Peas, Canada, ₽ bushel, in bond	90@ 95

SUNDRIES—We quote:

Broom-corn, ₽ lb.	3 @ 9
Brooms, common to extra	2 00 @ 5 50
North River Flax, ₽ lb.	15 @ 18
Canadian Flax	15 @ 18
Spinning Tow, ₽ lb.	8 @ 10
Green Tow, ₽ lb.	4 @ 5
Oil-cake, Western, ₽ ton	37 50 @40 00
Oil-cake, City, (gold)	38 50 @40 00
Feed, ₽ ton	20 00 @25 00
Oat-meal	6 75 @ 7 75
Corn-meal, bag lots, ₽ 100 lbs.	1 30 @ 1 50
Syrup, ₽ gallon	50 @ 60
Ginseng	1 00 @ 1 15
Egg Oats, ₽ bushel	48 @ 50
Feathers, Live Geese, ₽ lb.	65 @ 75
Castile Soap, ₽ lb.	11 @ 11½
Colgate Family Soap, ₽ lb.	7 @ 8
South Am. Mixed Hair, ₽ lb., (gold)	31 @ 32
Western Hog Hair	10 @ 11½
American Horns	2 50 @11 00
Guano, ₽ ton	61 00 @60 00
Domestic Rags, White, ₽ lb.	7¼@
Linen Canvas, ₽ lb.	5 @ 5½
Cotton Canvas, ₽ lb.	2¾@ 3
Country Mixed Rags, (free of Woolen)	4 @
Bagging	1 @
Common Paper, ₽ lb.	1¾@ 2

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Aug. 26, 5 P. M.—Consols and American securities closed unchanged.

11½ A. M.—Consols opened at 92⅜ for money, and 92⅜@92½ for the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 92½; 1865s, old, 93; 1867s, 92½; 10-40s, 88.

PARIS, Aug. 26—A. M.—Rentes opened at 55f. 55c.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 26—11 A. M.—Cotton—The market opened quiet and steady. Middling Uplands, 9⅞d.@10d.; Middling Orleans 10⅛d. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales. Breadstuffs—The market is firm.

1 P. M.—Provisions—Bacon, 38s. ₽ cwt. for Cumberland Cut. Lard, 40s. ₽ cwt.

1½ P. M.—Cotton—The market is quiet and steady. The sales of the day are estimated at 12,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for export and speculation.

5 P. M.—The market closed unchanged. The sales of the day have been 12,000 bales, including 3,000 bales for export and speculation. Breadstuffs—Corn, 27s. 3d. ₽ quarter.

Evening—Bacon, 38s. ₽ cwt. for Short Rib Middles. Naval Stores active. Common Rosin 12s. 6d. ₽ cwt. Spirits Turpentine, 38s. ₽ cwt.

LONDON, Aug. 26—Tallow, 44s. 9d. ₽ cwt.

Evening—Spirits Turpentine, 38s. 6d.@39s. ₽ cwt.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Barrett, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Calendar called at 12 M.—54, Heydecker vs. Reading; 77, Bentz et al. vs. Bentz et al.; 82, Bell vs. Jancke et al.; 86, Spofford et al. vs. Hunnington et al.; 95, Alker vs. Salamon et al.; 90, Doremus et al. vs. McDowell; 98, Baker vs. Bates et al.; 110, Harrison vs. Gilmartin et al.; 112, Odell et al. vs. Reading; 129, Jones et al. vs. Cosgrove; 121, The Stephen and Condit Transportation Company vs. Agnew et al.; 127, King vs. King; 122, Holloway vs. Stephens; 151, Cursen vs. Mundes; 152, Earl et al. vs. Armour.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—AUG. 26.

By Judge Barrett.

Shaffner vs. The Atlantic Giant Powder Company; application denied.

The Heronica Mutual Life Assurance Society of the United States vs. Mandlebaum et al.; application denied.

Thompson vs. Langdon; the plaintiff may take an order, if so advised, opening the decree and amending the summons.

In the matter of the application of Augustus Van Cortland et al.; report confirmed and order granted.

Shaffner vs. Nobel; application denied.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SCHULTZ & WARKER HAVE REMOVED THEIR BUSINESS OFFICE TO No. 860 Broadway, Corner 17th-st. and Union-square, where they receive orders and sell all the leading mineral waters, as Selters, Vichy, Kissingen, Carlsbad, Congress, &c., on draft.

These are the only artificial mineral waters, which, after analysis by the first chemical authorities of the country, have been proved to exactly correspond in composition with the natural waters they represent, and which are exclusively prescribed by the medical profession. They are perfectly pure and free from metallic contaminations, and are drawn from our patent tin-gallon Glass Fountains Only.

METALS.

THOMAS J. POPE & BRO.
METALS.
No. 292 PEARL-STREET,
Near Beekman-st. NEW-YORK.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the "Times" Up-Town Office, No. 84½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av. And the "Times" West-Side Office, No. 226 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

AT S. & E. V. ODELL'S, No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway, will be found constantly on hand first-class help for any capacity; City or country. ESTABLISHED 1862.

AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 235 6TH-AV., CAN be found experienced cooks and girls suited for all work; laundresses, chamber-maids, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, house-workers and those lately landed, well recommended.

AT BEDELL'S LARGE AND SPACIOUS rooms, Nos. 340 and 342 6th-av., may be found a large number of first-class servants suitable for gentlemen's families now returning from the country, both Protestant and Catholic, male and female.

AT PELTON & CO.'S, NO. 645 6TH-AV., near 38th-st., formerly with Bedell, will be found a select class of competent servants, suitable for gentlemen's families returning to the City.

AT WALKER'S, NO. 126 6TH-AV., OVER drug-store, can be found constantly on hand a large supply of good servants, all nationalities, for City or country, in any capacity, at moderate wages.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A GERMAN Protestant young woman, a situation as chamber-maid and parlor-maid, or chamber-maid and seamstress; country or City; very best City references. Call at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, a situation as chamber-maid and seamstress; can operate, and also is good hand-sewer; good references; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 249 4th-avenue.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT young woman, a situation for chamber-work and waiting, or chamber-work and to assist in washing; best City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—A CHAMBER-maid and waitress' situation by a German young woman; very respectable; excellent waitress and chamber-maid; best testimonials; City or country. Call at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—A SUPERIOR GERman girl desires a place as chamber-maid or waitress in a first-class American family; willing to make herself useful. Apply at No. 4 Union-square.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH chief man cook; can give all recommendation desired; understands French, English, Spanish and Italian cooking, without exception, for private family or first-class hotel. Can be seen at French and German Office, No. 621 6th-av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; is a good baker. Can be seen for two days at No. 140 East 28th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO respectable girls, one as cook and the other as chambermaid; no objections to the washing in a small family; the best of City reference given. Apply to No. 21 West 44th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

COOK.—AS FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERstands all kinds of French, American and English cooking; no objection to the country; many years' reference. Call at No. 213 East 25th-st., in the store.

COOK.—BY A NORTH OF IRELAND PROTestant woman, a situation as cook in a private family; will assist with the washing; one year's City reference. Call at No. 281 8th-av.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, AS first-class cook; thoroughly competent; understands all kinds of cooking; a most willing and obliging woman. Call at No. 721 6th-av., near 41st-st.

COOK.—BY A VERY EXCELLENT COOK, very well recommended; can do all sorts of cooking, baking, desserts, &c., &c. Can be seen at the French and German Office, No. 621 6th-av.

COOK.—A COMPETENT WOMAN AS GOOD cook; will do the coarse washing; City or country; excellent references. Apply at No. 211 East 40th-st., near 3d-av., second bell.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON AS good cook, excellent washer and ironer, in a small private family; best City reference. Call at No. 244 West 26th-st., candy-store.

COOK.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE PROTestant young woman, a situation as cook, or cook, wash and iron; good reference. Call at No. 323 4th-av.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS cook in a private family; understands all kinds of baking; best City reference. Call at No. 430 6th-av.

COOK.—A COMPETENT PERSON AS GOOD cook in a private family; good City references. Apply at No. 260 East 50th-st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERstands all kinds meats, poultry, game, &c., soups of all kinds, pastry, jellies, creams, jellies, &c.; best reference. Call at office 721 6th-av., near 41st-st.

CHILD'S NURSE, &c.—A GOOD GERman woman wishes a situation to mind children, or to do general house-work; is willing and obliging. Address M. HILD, No. 127 Norfolk-st.

DRESS-MAKER.—A FIRST-CLASS dress-maker, expert at cutting, fitting, trimming, and the use of machine, solicits engagements by the day; terms moderate. Call at No. 183 5th-av.

EMPLOYERS

Can be supplied immediately with first-class help of every description, for City or country, at S. & E. V. ODELL'S, No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

FAMILIES, CITY OR COUNTRY, can have all classes of help at the French Office, No. 621 6th-av., particularly French.

GERMAN SERVANTS FOR ALL positions, capable and trustworthy, constantly found at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st. MRS. LOWE.

HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY A COMPETENT German girl, a situation to do general house-work, or as cook, washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; good reference. Call at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

HOUSE-WORKER—WANTED FOR THE country, in a family of two persons; a good place for a good woman. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., at 10 o'clock this day.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE laundress; very best City recommendation from her last place; can do finery, children's dresses, ladies' and gentlemen's clothes, in the best manner; City only. Apply to C., No. 21 6th-av., near 20th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman a situation as first-class laundress; can do all kinds fine washing, French fluting, &c.; no objection to the country; has good City references. Apply at Agency, No. 448 6th-av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL as laundress; would assist with the chamber-work; first-class in both positions; good reference. Call at office, No. 721 6th-av., near 41st-st.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS nurse and seamstress, can take charge of a baby or see to a growing child, or wait on a lady and sew; the country preferred; a good home more thought of than high wages. Call for two days at No. 128 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY AN educated and refined English girl, a position as nurse and seamstress; most competent and trustworthy; good reference. Call at office, No. 721 6th-av., near 41st-st.

NURSE, &c.—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent German woman as nurse and plain sewer, or chamber-maid and fine washer, or ladies' maid; good references; excellent recommendations. City or country. Call at 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

NURSE.—BY A FRENCH NURSE, SPEAKing English, a situation to take care of a baby or grown children; has the best of references. Can be seen at No. 621 6th-av., French Office.

NURSE.—A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN as nurse; thoroughly understands the care of an infant; is a first-class hairdresser; best references. Call at No. 344 West 32d-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A TRUSTWORTHY AND thoroughly-respectable young woman, a situation as waitress, or chamber-maid and waitress; testimonials unexceptionable; would go in the country; can take full charge of silver, getting up salads, side dishes, &c. Call at No. 388 4th-av.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—By a very respectable and tidy young girl; understands her duties perfectly; is very obliging; has the highest recommendation. Can be seen at the French and German Office, 621 6th-av., near 36th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG French lady, to attend any fancy or millinery store; speaks several languages. Can be seen at No. 405 5th-av.

MALES.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER'S OR groom's situation wanted, by a respectable, temperate man, age twenty-seven; thoroughly understands the care and driving of horses; can milk, and is willing to make himself useful; has City recommendations. Apply at No. 128 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COACHMAN.—A SITUATION AS COACHman and groom by a Scotchman; fully capable of taking the entire charge of road-horses; with good reference; no objection to the country. Call or address for two days, H. G., harness-store, No. 22 Union-square.

COACHMAN.—A SITUATION AS COACHman by a Protestant Swiss man, single; is a first-class coachman; understands the proper care of horses, harness, &c.; City or country; has unexceptionable reference. Address T. R., Box No. 213 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A COMPETENT MAN, age 35 years; can drive in City or country; is temperate and industrious; has good recommendations from former employers. Can be seen at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av., from 12 to 3 o'clock.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHman who thoroughly understands his business in every respect; has unexceptionable reference, and will be found willing and obliging. Call or address J. B., at carriage repository, 252 5th-av., corner 27th-st.

COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED AS coachman by a single man who understands it thoroughly; not afraid of work; can give satisfactory reference. Address C. G., Box No. 197 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—BY AN AMERICAN OF thirty, Protestant; is a first-class driver and groom; can give the best of City references. Address J. J., Box No. 109 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHman and groom, a situation; thoroughly understands his business; can be well recommended. Address JOHN, No. 3 Rose-st.

COACHMAN.—A THOROUGHLY COMPEtent young man wishes a situation as coachman; best City reference. Call or address 4 West 38th-st.

FARM-WORK—AND USEFUL MAN, AND cook, washer and ironer's or house-work situation wanted by a man and wife, aged thirty-two, with no incumbrance and well recommended; will go in City or country. Apply at No. 128 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

FARM-WORK—OR USEFUL MAN'S SITUation wanted by a respectable Swede, aged thirty; speaks English; can milk, care and drive horses, do farm-work. Apply at 128 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

FLORIST, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT MARried man; no family; is a good florist and grape-grower; understands his business. Address GARDENER, No. 670 Broadway, in store.

FLORIST.—A FIRST-CLASS SWEDISH florist and gardener would like a situation, in City or country, at low wages. Apply for three days at No. 2 Broadway, second floor.

GARDENER.—SITUATION WANTED BY an experienced man, married; understands management of greenhouse, graperies, the cultivation of fruit, vegetables, laying out places; four years' first-class references from last employer. Address J. C., seed-store, No. 65 Cortlandt-st.

GARDENER.—UNDERSTANDS GREENhouses, graperies, fruit and vegetables; can milk, if required; can lay out new places and drainage; middle-aged; will be found useful; twenty-five years' reference. Address M. H., Box No. 256 Times Office.

GARDENER.—SITUATION WANTED AS first-class gardener. Inquire in store, No. 932 Broadway.

USEFUL MAN.—A YOUNG MARRIED Belgian, one child, and who speaks French, English and German, wishes a situation as useful man; understands the care of and driving horses, and gardening; wife is willing to do anything in a house; understands cooking, washing and ironing; good references. Address A. N., Box No. 201 Times Office.

WAITER.—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN a private family by a Protestant young man; has reference; understands his duties thoroughly. Address WILLIAM, Box No. 304 Times Office.

HELP WANTED.

ATTENTION, GIRLS. — EXCELLENT situations ready this day for all experienced servants, small girls and girls lately landed, at CARPENTER'S, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

ALL KINDS OF HELP WANTED AT the French Office, No. 405 5th-av.

COACHMAN.—WANTED, A STEADY MARried man as coachman, and to assist in other work on a farm; must be thoroughly competent and bring satisfactory reference. Apply to Mr. ABBOT, No. 40 Broadway, on Wednesday.

COOK.—WANTED A GOOD COOK IN A PRIvate family of four persons, who understands her business well, and is willing to do the coarse washing; only those bringing first-class reference need apply at No. 420 5th-av.

GARDENER WANTED.—THOROUGHly competent to take care of gardens, graperies, greenhouse and grounds of a gentleman's place; none but a sober, industrious man need apply; English or Scotch preferred. Call or address F. P. J., No. 40 Wall-st.

R. H. MACY & CO. WANT INTELLIGENT and industrious saleswomen in all departments of fancy goods; experienced saleswomen preferred; must be correct at figures and have good references. Apply at the desk of the Superintendent, between 3 and 4 P. M.

R. H. MACY & CO. WANT SMART WOmen as cashiers; must be quick and correct at figures and good judges of money; best of references required. Apply between 3 and 4 P. M., at the desk of the Superintendent.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN BOY, FROM sixteen to eighteen years of age, in the office of a first-class dry-goods commission house; must live with his parents and come well recommended. Address in handwriting, Box No. 1128 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A WET-NURSE. CALL AT NO. 38 West 9th-st., near 5th-av., between the hours of 10 and 3 o'clock.

WANTED—YOUNG MEN TO LEARN THE retail dry-goods business. Apply to LORD & TAYLOR, Corner Grand and Chrystie sts.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE of New-York, City and County of New-York.—THE UNION DIME SAVINGS INSTITUTION OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, plaintiffs, against GEORGE STEVENSON and Ellen J., his wife, George Pyle and Julia M. Pyle, as executor and executrix of the last will and testament of Jacob L. Pyle, deceased, Gideon C. Smith and Thomas C. Green, trustees of the estate of Jacob Mecan, deceased, George W. Damarest, Stephen T. Wygants, Sarah F. Tobey, widow and sole devisee of Samuel B. Tobey, deceased, and the said Sarah F. Tobey and John F. Tobey as executrix and executor of the last will and testament of Samuel B. Tobey, deceased.—Defendants.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, June 25, 1872.

JOHN H. V. ARNOLD, Plaintiff's Att'y, No. 7 Beekman-st., New-York City.

The complaint in the above action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, on the day of July, 1872. JOHN H. V. ARNOLD, Plaintiff's Attorney.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—CORNELIA A. LAWRENCE against CHARLES A. BUDDENSIEK and Dora, his wife, Cora Gaultier, William F. Reilly, Frederic Muller, John Haden, Samuel Wilson, William Winans, Jacob L. Downing, The New-York National Exchange Bank, Henry Amerman, Albert G. Havens, Jonathan N. Havens, Gustavus A. Sintzakober, George Graf, Melancthon F. Schureman, George H. Schureman, S. A. Woods, Adolph Kleber, Patrick Moran, Abraham J. Charles, Garret D. Lozier, David Wooding, Charles Pfaff, Joshua S. Peck, John Adam Werner, Charles Pfaff, Robert Spreaton, Edwin C. Wandell, Phillip Muller, Robert Spreaton, Edwin A. Bradley and George C. Carter.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, on July 12, 1872, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 11 Wall-st., in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated July 12, 1872.

JAMES E. WHEELER, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 11 Wall-st.

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NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, County of New-York.—THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES against GEORGE W. McCULLUM, George B. Haskell, George Vilas.—Summons for Relief.—To the defendants, George Vilas, above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 120 Broadway, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, July 1, 1872.

ALEXANDER & GREEN, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 23d day of July, 1872.

ALEXANDER & GREEN, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

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PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR HEAD-STONES FOR NATIONAL MILITARY CEMETERIES.

WAR DEPARTMENT, QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 1, 1872.

Proposals are invited for marking the graves in the National Cemeteries, as required by law, to be addressed to the Quartermaster-General, Washington, D. C.

Proposals should state the price for each head-stone, properly inscribed and set at the head of the grave in each National Military Cemetery.

Bids may be for the whole work of all the cemeteries, or for that of several cemeteries in a district, or for a single cemetery.

The bonds required will be, in amount, twenty (20) per cent. of the whole amount of each contract.

All proposals received by the Quartermaster-General will be opened on the 12th day of October, 1872, at noon, at the office of the Quartermaster-General, Washington, D. C., in presence of bidders, and contracts will be awarded to the lowest responsible bidders as soon as a comparison of the samples and prices can be completed, provided the samples are deemed suitable by the Secretary of War.

All samples should be distinctly marked in order to prevent mistakes.

Lists of the cemeteries, with the number of graves in each, together with full information as to conditions, requirements, &c., will be furnished on application, in writing to the Quartermaster-General, Washington, D. C.

Envelopes containing proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Head-stones for National Military Cemeteries," and addressed to the Quartermaster-General, Washington, D. C.

M. C. MEIGS, Quartermaster-General, Bvt. Major-General U. S. A.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE ACTING COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, U. S. A., FORT TRUMBULL, Conn., Aug. 24, 1872.

Sealed proposals in duplicate will be received at this office until noon on Friday, the 27th day of September, 1872, for supplying this post with the following Subsistence stores, viz.:

- 8 barrels Mess Pork.
- 30 barrels Flour.
- 825 pounds White Beans.
- 300 pounds Rice.
- 450 pounds Green Rio Coffee.
- 1,050 pounds Brown Sugar, equal to Stuart's C.
- 52 gallons Vinegar.
- 88 pounds Adamantine Candles.
- 285 pounds Soap.
- 80 pounds Salt.
- 5 pounds Black Pepper.

Details and requirements furnished by the undersigned. A copy of this advertisement to be attached to each proposal offered.

O. H. HOWARD, First Lieutenant Fifth Artillery, A. C. S.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER.—STEAM MARBLE AND MARbleizing works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st. Marble and marbleized mantels, tiling, marble counters, monuments, at prices that defy competition. Marble turning for the trade.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, RICH and elegant designs; slate work of every description; marble and wood mantels. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 220 West 23d-st., one block west of 6th-av.

SAFES.

FOR SALE—FOR WANT OF ROOM, A large size Herring's Safe, combination lock. Inquire at No. 4 Union-square.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, AUG. 27, 1872.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

ULYSSES S. GRANT,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

HENRY WILSON,

OF MASSACHUSETTS.

"Gen. Grant never has been defeated, and he never will be."—HORACE GREELEY.

"While asserting the right of every Republican to his untrammeled choice of a candidate for next President until a nomination is made, I venture to suggest that Gen. Grant will be far better qualified for that momentous trust in 1872 than he was in 1868."—HORACE GREELEY, Speech on 5th January, 1871.

Amusements This Evening.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—THE BELLS. Mr. James W. Wallack and Company. Matinée at 1½.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—BLUE BEARD. Miss Lydia Thompson, Mr. Harry Beckett. Matinée at 1½.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—A LIFE'S DREAM—SKETCHES, &c. Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Lingard; Matinée at 2.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—ROI CAROTTE—Leading characters by Mrs. John Wood and Mr. John Brougham.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY—Characters by Birch, Wambold and Backus.

WHITE'S ATHENÆUM.—DRAMA, SONGS, FARCES, &c. Mr. Charles White and company.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER NIGHT CONCERT under direction of Theo. Thomas.

The New-York Times.

The NEW-YORK TIMES is pre-eminently a family paper, all objectionable advertisements being rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday edition....................$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition.................... 10
The Sunday Edition, per annum.................... 2
The EUROPEAN EDITION, per annum, postage extra. 3

SPECIAL RATES FOR THE WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES FOR 1872.

The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum....................$1 00
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum.................... 2 50

Subscriptions to either of our editions, except the Weekly, received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate.

The SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

These prices are invariable. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a registered letter.

Terms, cash in advance.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

☞ Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

We beg to call the attention of Republican Committees and Clubs all over the country to the special CAMPAIGN EDITION of the NEW-YORK TIMES. It is a complete storehouse of facts for the use of Republican speakers and newspapers, presented in a readable form, and sure to attract attention and do good wherever it is circulated.

Of this edition we have already printed and sold 275,000 copies. We have a large number of orders in hand, which we shall execute as soon as possible. Republican Clubs and Secretaries should send for a specimen copy, price 2 cents.

Price $1 50 per hundred, or $15 per thousand. Single copies, 2 cents each.

Readers out of the City, desiring one or more copies, can have them mailed direct. Price 4 cents each, including postage.

The Democratic papers are compelled to admit that things do not look well for the Philosopher. The personal organ of the "Doctor" calls upon its followers to organize, and decides that if they do not stop beating the gong, and go to work to get votes, they will be beaten themselves. The *Herald*—that queer political weather-cock—has for two days in succession declared that the current is setting in favor of Grant, while the *World* devotes over a long-winded column to an exposition of the causes why "the Democratic-Liberal canvass has seemed to move rather heavily for the last two or three weeks." It omits to mention, as one of the causes, the numerous reasons it urged against Mr. GREELEY's nomination, probably because it forgets that every one cannot change position as often as the editor of that journal. We venture to suggest to the *Tribune*, *Herald* and *World* that the true reason of the change they perceive is that noise and lying cannot long deceive the American people, and that reflection and discussion are bringing out clearly the issues involved. The people see that GREELEY's supporters are influenced chiefly by hope and hate—hope of the offices they want, and hate for those who have not bestowed offices as the haters desired.

The result of the election in West Virginia was another blow to the Greeley faction, although, in making a note of it, the "Philosopher's" papers pretend that it was of no consequence. The system of philosophy invented by Mr. Toots is extensively practiced just now in the school of the Sage. The Republicans did not, indeed, put a straight ticket in the field, but there was a Greeley-Democratic candidate in the field, and he was badly beaten. Had he been elected, the public would have heard a great deal about the "turning of the tide," and the wonderful progress which was being made in the path of reform, as understood by Tammany. Everywhere defeat follows in the footsteps of the disgraceful coalition. Their frauds in North Carolina did not save them—and they could not even carry their candidate in West Virginia. What sort of a chance do they stand in Vermont and Maine? Every man who goes for GREELEY in either State might as well cast it for ANDREW JACKSON at once.

Tennessee seems admirably adapted for almost any political purpose except that of voting the Republican tickets. Letters from persons who did not expect to serve any party purpose in writing them afford evidence of frauds in many of the counties, but especially in Williamson, Giles and Marshall, by which negroes who supposed they were voting for a Unionist for Circuit Judge were made to vote for his Democratic competitor, by the simple process of having their tickets taken away and others substituted. The Democrats there having had practice at this sort of thing, ought to be able to give Mr. GREELEY a handsome majority in November. TWEED would undoubtedly have tried something in the same line in New-York, if his patent voting-machine were not out of repair, notwithstanding the efforts of the "Reformed Democracy" to keep it in working order.

The organ of the Sleeping Sage attacks Mr. HENRY CLEWS because he expressed the opinion that Mr. MURPHY was "the best Collector we have had for the past twelve years," and in the same article praises Mr. A. T. STEWART, apparently ignorant of the fact that the latter gentleman had under oath volunteered the statement: "I must say that, so far as my experience has been, Mr. MURPHY conducted the business as well as any one else that has recently been in the place."

If there is one party more utterly extinct than another in this country, it is that of the "Know-nothings." Nevertheless, Mr. GREELEY's paper labors to prove, not only that Senator WILSON was a Know-nothing, but is one now, and if elected Vice-President—or, as it says, "President"—would be bound to oppose the appointment of naturalized citizens to office. It would be degrading to the human mind to have to rebut such arguments as these, and that they should be seriously urged by Mr. GREELEY's spokesmen, only affords another proof of the supernatural stupidity of the men into whose hands he has intrusted his precious cause.

Mr. VANDERBILT has not yet been able to do anything for the inhabitants of the district above Forty-second-street in reference to the hideous noises which his engine-drivers create throughout the night. The whistling, bell-ringing and blowing-off of steam are a greater nuisance than ever, and it is impossible to believe that they are absolutely essential to the management of traffic on that road. Thousands of our fellow-citizens are kept awake half the night by this unearthly din. Once more we appeal to Mr. VANDERBILT to have some pity on people who live in this district, and not act as if he were determined to depopulate it.

Senator TRUMBULL might have excited rather more attention than he was able to do in Portland, Me., yesterday, had he made some attempt to answer the ugly charges against his integrity which were made in the TIMES of July 6, and which remain to this day unanswered. People would have listened with much greater interest to some explanations about the corrupt and unconstitutional manner of his election to the United States Senate, about his insatiable appetite for office for himself and his friends, and about the very fat retainer which he held in the McCardle case, than they did to his rehash of stale slanders, and his quota of fresh insinuations and reckless misstatements.

The Vermont Election.

It is admitted that there is no doubt concerning the result of the election in Vermont, on Tuesday next. The only question is what will be the Republican majority? Ever since the protracted struggle against slavery and its consequent evils began, the Green Mountain State has always been arrayed as steadily and surely as Massachusetts upon the side of freedom. From the rugged hills and busy valleys of that narrow strip of the North there has never come an uncertain sound, and there is no reason to doubt that the State will speak as clearly and unmistakably as ever on Tuesday next.

But it must be remembered that it has been customary for the Republican majority in Vermont to fluctuate greatly. Going as far back as 1856, we find a majority of 28,647 for FREMONT, but in 1860 LINCOLN had only 22,674. In 1864, when the nation was in the third year of the civil war, and the Democracy had declared at Chicago that it was a failure, the majority for LINCOLN was 29,098; and in 1868 the attempted surrender to the baffled rebellion through SEYMOUR was rebuked by a majority for Gen. GRANT of 31,862. Vermont in this vote excelled all previous efforts, and has never done as well since. With the defeat of 1868 the Democratic Party in the State was virtually wiped out of existence, and there has been a large falling off in the aggregate of Republican majorities. In 1869 we had only 20,370, and in 1870, 21,202.

These figures should be carefully kept in mind. They become suggestive when we consider the possibilities of Tuesday next. It is admitted that both the State tickets are excellent, and that there are no complications of a local character to affect the vote. We might, therefore, reasonably expect an average Republican majority, and yet it may fall a little below the standard without affording any indication that there has been a Republican defection to Greeleyism. Although the correspondents say that a great deal of work is being done by both parties, we have seen no evidence that a searching or vigorous canvass, like that in Maine, is being carried on. The Republicans of Vermont have been fighting the shadow of a political party, so far as they are locally concerned, for so many years that they cannot be blamed if they tire of the sport. The votes since 1868 show that they have tired, and we shall not be surprised, nor find in the fact any evidence of the "ground swell" of which we have heard so much, if the vote of Tuesday shall confirm this idea. If the Republican majority should go down to 15,000, which is not likely to be the case, it would only be evidence that the Republicans of Vermont do not see so clearly as their brethren in North Carolina that the serpent of Democracy has been "scotched," but not killed.

We trust, however, that our friends of the Green Mountains will bestir themselves to bring out the full vote of the party. There is no doubt whatever that if every vote which honestly belongs to us is polled, our majority will be over rather than under twenty thousand. It is a duty the Republicans of Vermont owe the nation they have served so well in the past to lead the vanguard of freedom once more in such force as to encourage their brethren all over the land. Their local affairs may not have sufficient interest to attract them to the polls, and they may believe that having locally buried Democracy beyond the hope of resurrection, there is no occasion for further effort on their part. We hope they will not allow themselves to be led astray by these considerations, but will tax all their strength to poll their full vote. By so doing they will hasten the disintegration of that coalition which has disgusted the world. Let Vermont encourage Republicans all over the Union, and her good work will be held in grateful recollection.

Senator Trumbull as a Democrat.

There seems to be something in the atmosphere of Maine that compels the pilgrims from Illinois, who are just now attempting to enlighten the people of the Pine Tree State as to their political duty, to act absurdly. Senator TRUMBULL the other night was at Biddeford, as he said, "to reason with the people in regard to public affairs;" but he would have been nearer the mark if he had said he was there to talk about public affairs, for there was very little reason in his speech, as we find it reported in his Democratic organ.

Senator TRUMBULL, it appears, has been terribly oppressed, and wishes to be "emancipated from a despotism as intolerable as any this country has ever known," and he explains that by this fine phrase he means party despotism. The Republican Party has become false to its purposes, and therefore he has joined hands with FENTON and TWEED to secure financial and civil service reform, and with the Southern Democracy to establish the rights of man on an enduring basis. In his view, the known profligate who has promised to reform is more trustworthy than he who never went astray; and the party which omitted no means to prevent the giving of civil rights to the negro should be more trusted to enforce them than the party which struggled so manfully to confer them. But Senator TRUMBULL is not altogether sure that the Republican Party has done anything for humanity. He denies the claim of the Philadelphia platform, and says that it was the people, not the Republican Party, who carried on the war against the rebellion and enfranchised the negroes. We are sorry the Senator is forced, in his apostacy, to copy the twaddle of Democrats, who are attempting to share in the glory of work they bitterly denounced while it was being carried on. But neither the Democrats nor Senator TRUMBULL can make the people forget that the war was waged, the country saved, and a race lifted out of bondage, through the agency of a party, and that the party which was thus used was the Republican Party. Nor can the people be made to forget that, during all those eventful years, the Democratic Party was in arms against the Government in the South, or giving aid and comfort by its official utterances in the North to the enemies of the Government.

But the Senator from Illinois shows most conclusively that he has been thoroughly converted to Democracy in this extract:

"There are no rebels. The rebellion received its death-blow on the battle-field more than seven years ago. As we have expunged the word 'slave' from our midst, so let us expunge the word 'rebel.' But even allowing that he is supported by rebels, recall, if you please, the time when your Convention met in Philadelphia. You looked around for some one to preside over it, and whom did you select? An old rebel, a man by the name of SETTLE. But when Gen. GRANT wanted an Attorney-General a while ago, whom did he select? He went to Georgia and appointed Mr. AKERMAN, a man who had served all through the war on the staff of that arch-traitor, ROBERT TOOMBS."

These are no rebels, says the Senator, but if they are, then they are such men as Judge SETTLE and Mr. AKERMAN. This is another familiar argument of Democracy. They can see little difference between the man who, having been arrayed in arms against the Government, admits he was beaten, and logically labors for the pacification of the country upon the basis of the amended Constitution, and the man who, also having been in arms, rejects the amendments and, overthrown on the battle-field, has recourse to every possible means of political and social action to prevent pacification, with equality before the law for all men. The Senator is disposed to put the Kuklux, which murders and scourges for opinion sake, a little higher in the public estimation, than such men as SETTLE, who admit they were rebels, and, from the close of the war until now, have labored honestly and heartily in support of that policy of reconstruction which the Republican Party adopted and has sought to carry out.

The majority of the people will hardly agree with Senator TRUMBULL. They know that to the Republican Party is due all that makes the nation great today. They cannot hope that it will be made greater by such men as GREELEY, FENTON, and SCHURZ. They know that the triumph of these men means the triumph of the Democracy. They know that with that party in possession of the Government, the amendments will be mere nullities, for want of enforcement by the legislative and executive departments, and that they must begin again and fight inch by inch the weary battle for human rights. Only the Republican Party has proved faithful and capable; only that party can be trusted in the future.

No Meat.

When BYRON dined with ROGERS, he munched crackers washed down with soda-water—and afterward quietly stole off to his club, and feasted sumptuously on beef-steaks and porter. A dish of chopped potatoes drenched with vinegar was a favorite affectation of his when seen of men; but, however often he

"* * Poured huge drafts of sorrow down,
And banqueted on tears,"

the noble bard not unfrequently solaced himself on diet of a far more exhilarating character. In a word, BYRON sought to unite the credit of abstinence with the pleasures of indulgence, and even in eating his victuals, could not resist the temptation, with him so exceptionally powerful, to excite surprise.

Now, what BYRON did for the sake of affect, and his brother poet, SHELLEY, for the sake of conviction, what GRAHAM so vigorously preached and the Shakers so rigidly practice, there is serious danger that the greater part of mankind will soon be reduced to observe out of sheer necessity. The price of butchers' meat in England is rising with alarming rapidity. An advance of some twenty-five per cent. has taken place within a very short time, and the tendency is still upward. The English laboring classes have been sadly stinted in animal food for many generations; but, if matters go on as at present, we are assured they will ere long be forced to abstain altogether. It has been held by some that the scarcity which occasions the rise in meat has its origin in exceptional conditions; but the report just issued by the Veterinary Department of the Privy Council certainly fails to warrant such a view. Cattle-plague, dry weather, the foot and mouth disease, high wages, and pleuro-pneumonia, are the chief reasons assigned for the high prices. Yet, as regards wages, they have been increasing for generations, and so have numbers, and drouth is surely not peculiar to our own immediate time; while the rise in the price of meat has been remarkably sudden and spasmodic, and, in fact, has taken place within a very few years. As regards cattle plague, the report we speak of is authority for the statement that no case of the disease has occurred in England since September, 1867. The foot and mouth trouble has been a great bugbear; but the tables show that since the Animal Contagious Diseases Act passed in England, in 1869, of the whole number of animals attacked hardly more than one per cent. have died. Besides this, the importation of beasts has greatly augmented; since the 508,802 of all sorts, imported in 1869, had risen last year to 1,250,116. On the whole, the causes usually ascribed are insufficient to account for the effect in question; which must, we conceive, be attributed in a greater measure to a vastly-increased demand for animal food among all classes, and a coincident fall in the value of money.

The supply of dried meats brought from Australia does not seem in any appreciable degree to have checked the upward turn, and it may be worth while for our Texan graziers to consider whether the exigency cannot be made profitable to themselves. Swift steamers, running say from Galveston to Southampton, might, perhaps, even now be put in the cattle trade to advantage, and if the rise continues, there could be no doubt of the early success of such a speculation. For our own supply, the vast plains between the Rocky Mountains and the Pacific will for some time will furnish a stock ample, no doubt, but still not more so than will be required to keep down that expansion in the price of this commodity which is almost as marked here as in England, but which the larger means of the bulk of our population renders less troublesome. Ultimately, however, the serious question now agitating England will, we suppose, present itself throughout the world, and What are we to do for meat? will be heard on the Hudson and Sacramento as well as on the Thames. Of course, there are the rats of the Chinese and the blubber of the Esquimaux, but there must be an end to the supply of even these delicacies, and the difficult problem of new substitutes will face mankind afresh. It is gratifying, under these prospective circumstances, to be able to suggest some rational palliatives. In the first place, it is well known that demand induces supply, and, just as more Havana cigars are smoked and more champagne drank than can possibly be produced in the regions whence they are presumed to come, so fresh droves of cattle may be hoped for to meet the critical emergency even in defiance of all laws of statistics and propagation. A more tangible consolation to scientific minds may, however, be found in the fact that if the prodigious heat of the current season, both in Europe and America, is to continue, the demand for oxygenated, as distinguished from carbonized, food must necessarily increase, and the meat market thus be relieved in a ratio indicated by the thermometer.

The Children's Fund.

We published yesterday a full statement of the accounts of the Children's Fund, showing the receipts and expenditures up to Saturday last. These figures were given as they appear on the Treasurer's books, and afford a full description of the amount of work performed and the good accomplished under the fund. The contributors will thus be enabled to see at a glance exactly how their money is being expended, and the benefits they have conferred upon the poor children of this City.

From these accounts it appears that the aggregate amount received for the fund up to and including Saturday was $18,900 26. Of this sum, there had been expended $10,289 17 to defray the expenses of fourteen excursions and the relief work in the four districts established under the fund. But it is not from these figures that any adequate idea can be gained of the labor performed by those engaged in carrying out the details of the movement. In the fourteen excursions comprised in this statement, 11,830 children participated, together with 1,647 adults, (parents and guardians.) The expenses were $7,771 64, making the individual cost for each person a fraction over fifty-six cents, a result largely due to the liberality of those who furnished railroad trains, barges, steamers, or supplies—a fact which shows the popularity of the fund, and the objects for which it was called into existence. In the relief work, the statistics are even more interesting in their results. During the six weeks that it has been in operation, there were 24,409 visits made to families, and of these, 2,389 families needed relief and were supplied. The number of children furnished with provisions was 5,843, besides 374 adults. The number of medical visits made was 1,247, besides 161 made gratuitously. The number of families at present receiving relief is 818, in which 1,240 children enjoy the benefits of the fund. The number of children remaining under medical attendance is 94, and of the whole number so far attended 813 have been restored to health—a wonderful result. The expenses of this branch of the fund was $2,517 53. These facts carry their own lesson, and prove the great necessity for some such movement in this crowded City during the hot months of every recurring year.

Although sixteen excursions will have been given by the close of the present week, the balance of the fund still in hand will be large enough to enable us to make arrangements for a few more picnics, if the weather seems to require them, in order that the children of the poor may enjoy the full benefit of the money placed in our hands. The relief movement will, of course, continue for some weeks, after which we shall consult with the contributors of the fund as to the disposition of the amount remaining unexpended. It will doubtless be considered best by them to keep it as a nucleus for the operations of next Summer, in which case we shall place it in trust and at interest for that purpose. The sum now received raises the total amount subscribed to upward of $19,000. We hope that next year the business of superintending these picnics will be kindly undertaken by Mr. Brace, of the Children's Aid Society. We have done the work this year with much satisfaction and pleasure, but it has been at a cost of labor and anxiety little known by any one outside our own office. The fund has, however, been the means of doing a vast amount of good, and, under Providence, of saving hundreds of lives; and we may honestly say, that no money ever subscribed for purposes of charity was more economically administered than this. There has been no expense for officers or secretaries. We have paid all the actual expenses of managing the picnics, and we sincerely hope that the plan thus commenced will become a permanent feature of our City life in the Summer.

Their Loss our Gain.

At about the time of the Cincinnati Convention, and its wretched miscarriage in the nomination of HORACE GREELEY, the little crowd of enraged politicians and Tammany Republicans surrounding that unhappy old man were all shouting at the top of their voices that the Republican Party had survived its usefulness—indeed, was practically dead. The Republican Party, however, declined to accept the dreadful fate to which it was consigned even by these authorities, and speedily gave abundant evidence not only of life, but of vigorous and aggressive existence. There are men who fondly imagine that their own withdrawal from any party reduces their former companions to a state of helpless confusion and despair. It is needless to say that such persons take too gloomy a view of the situation. Indeed, it sometimes happens that their loss turns out to be a great gain to the cause they abandon. No honest Republican, for instance, suffers very acutely because the Tammany Democracy has swallowed FENTON. On the contrary, we all feel that it is eminently a case of the right man in the right place, and an increase of purity and harmony in our State Republican organization promptly succeeds the welcome desertion of so bad a man.

The fact is that the Republican Party was never more united, more thoroughly convinced of the necessity of its existence, more determined on success, and never better organized to win success, than it is today. The boobies who predicted its death forgot that the Republican Party is a party of ideas and convictions, conscience and definite aim; that its vote is not to be bartered or controlled by trading politicians, but will be cast in truth and earnestness for the principles it professes, and to assure the completion of the work which it has set itself to do. Turning the *Tribune* from a Republican into a Democratic organ is not, as that paper has found out to its cost, equivalent to carrying the Republican Party over to Tammany. Mr. GREELEY and the *Tribune* may make such a somersault with what grace they may be able, and with such professions of conscience as they may deem necessary, but the party which made them both cannot take the leap. So it counts them out, and goes on without them to maintain its principles, fighting the harder because of the defection which it means to turn into a source of power.

From all parts of the country, we get reports of marvelous activity among Republicans. They have never fought a Presidential campaign with more earnestness than they are exhibiting in this one. United, harmonious, devoted to their principles, and indignant at the abandonment of them by a few discontented politicians, they are determined that their cause shall not only succeed, but succeed so signally as to give a death-blow to their enemies, and purify our politics by the popular repudiation of the most disreputable bargain ever attempted in the history of American partisan contests. Neither TILTON nor KILPATRICK, nor HAGGERTY nor COCHRANE, need waste any time in reading funeral orations over the Republican Party. It is not only alive, but the healthier for having sloughed them off.

The British Association.

The philosophers are becoming more reverent. That is, if we may judge by their annual manifesto to the outside world, as delivered by Dr. WILLIAM B. CARPENTER, the President for the year, of the British Association. During the thirty-six years of its existence this body has been accustomed to make itself the mouth-piece of the extreme militant, as against the frequently denunciatory and always objurgatory theologian. But, according to Dr. CARPENTER, the men of science are beginning to perceive that their method of induction may not be the measure of the universe after all, that the sublime modesty of a KEPLER and a NEWTON is more worthy of imitation than the offensive dogmatism of sundry self-styled philosophers, not unknown to contemporary literature. The great physiologist protests against the common tendency of the mechanical philosophy of the day to express itself in terms of motion, rather than in terms of force, *i. e.*, to dwell more upon the mere succession of phenomena than on the "efficient cause" of their occurrence. Further, he protests against assuming the purely human conception of scientific law, or, in other words, our record of the observation of certain orderly sequences in nature, to be an infallible expression of the ideas of its Great Author. To exclude from or render unnecessary to the operation of such laws, the power which alone can give them effect, appears to Dr. CARPENTER to be "as arrogant as it is unphilosophical." That there may be no mistake about his meaning, the President of the British Association summarizes the scope of scientific pursuits in the following sentences, which are as eloquent as they are terse and perspicuous:

"But, when science, passing beyond its own limits, assumes to take the place of theology and sets up its own conception of the order of nature as a sufficient account of its cause, it is invading a province of thought to which it has no claim, and not unreasonably provokes the hostility of those who ought to be its best friends. For, while the deepest-seated instincts of humanity and the profoundest researches of philosophy alike point to mind as the one and only source of power, it is the prerogative of science to demonstrate the unity of the power which is operating through the limitless extent and variety of the universe, and to trace its continuity through the vast series of ages that have been occupied in its evolution."

Apart from the loftiness of its tone and purpose, there is nothing very new to be found in the inaugural address. Addressing an audience whose popular elements greatly exceeded its scientific ones, Dr. CARPENTER is, of course, compelled to adopt a style of somewhat familiar exposition of things which, scientifically speaking, are among the rudiments of the philosophies. The only attempt at independent speculation to be found in the address, is a contribution made to the controversy between the intuitionalists and the experimentalists, *i. e.*, between the people who hold that we are born with a mental tendency to form certain primary beliefs about space, time, extension and the like, and those who hold that all our knowledge is founded upon certain generalizations made consciously or unconsciously from actual experience. This metaphysical squabble is as old as philosophy itself. The "innate idea" men find abundant illustration of their dogmas in the *Dialogues of Plato*, and the people who swear by experience can draw plenty of ammunition from ARISTOTLE's logic and metaphysics. A similar divergence of speculative standpoint set the school-men of the middle ages by the ears, under the opposing factions of Nominalists and Realists. JOHN LOCKE was understood to have settled the controversy on the side of experience, but KANT and the later Germans set things all abroad again; and, together with some deeper metaphysical mysteries which grew out of it, the controversy is, perhaps, fresher, and certainly rather better defined, in this year of grace than it has been throughout long ages of speculation.

Into this terrible muddle Dr. CARPENTER throws, with characteristic modesty, his little bit of physiologico-metaphysical suggestion. Nothing but his exact words can do justice to this, and here is the essential part of them:

"Now, as there can be no doubt of the hereditary transmission in man of acquired constitutional peculiarities, which manifest themselves alike in tendencies to bodily and to mental disease, so it seems equally certain that acquired mental habitudes often impress themselves on his organization, with sufficient force and permanence to occasion their transmission to the offspring as tendencies to similar modes of thought. And thus, while all admit that knowledge cannot thus descend from one generation to another, an increased aptitude for the acquirement, either of knowledge generally or of some particular kind of it, may be thus inherited. These tendencies and aptitudes will acquire additional strength, expansion and permanence in each new generation, from their habitual exercise upon the materials supplied by a continually enlarged experience; and thus the acquired habitudes produced by the intellectual culture of ages will become 'a second nature' to every one who inherits them."

Whether this throws any light upon the vexed question of the basis of knowledge may be safely left to the *savants* to decide. The theory would have been more satisfactory had the Doctor hazarded some explanation of the inexplicable exhaustion of certain "mental habitudes" in families as well as races. Not only do men "write themselves out," but the distinctive kind of energy which fixes the type to which they belong frequently refuses to be transmitted to their descendants. This may, and frequently does, happen in the presence of a remarkable similarity of physical contour and apparent cerebral likeness. Perhaps Dr. CARPENTER never thought over George Eliot's suggestive allusions to the omission in the organism of weak and sinning Hetty Sorrel of the hereditary counterparts to her face and manner. He must have known plenty of people, however, whose face and cranium were those of the ancestral type, but had become a mere mask as far as forming any index to the character of their possessor was concerned, and he could hardly be but conscious that the tempting generalities of his theory stood but indifferently well the test of special application.

MINOR TOPICS.

In the Greeley "organ" of yesterday, there was a good sample of the process of incubating falsehood, according to the Fentonian canons of journalism. The thing is done in this way. In an obscure country paper called the Amsterdam *Democrat*, there appears on Friday, Aug. 23, the copy of a badly spelt letter purporting to have been sent by one E. TAYLOR, who dates from No. 226 East Ninth-street, and calls himself a TIMES reporter. This personage is supposed to be anxious to hear from Mr. JOHN KELLOGG, of Amsterdam, as to whether he has joined the Greeley camp. Thereupon the "Hon." JOHN makes haste to declare that the apocryphal E. TAYLOR has correctly indicated the actual fact, and that as the *Democrat* has it, he is "an out-and-out *Greely* Republican," whatever kind of monster that may be. Then the *Tribune* of yesterday quotes the story with the usual silly kind of commentary. Only it omits all mention of the Amsterdam *Democrat* and of E. TAYLOR, who, from No. 226 East Ninth-street, wanted to be "oblidged," and boldly states that one of the persons employed on "the TIMES wants particularly" to learn the intentions of this precious "Hon." man of Amsterdam. It is hardly necessary for us to say that E. TAYLOR, if he exists at all, is an individual perfectly unknown to us. We have not taken the trouble to inquire who lives at No. 226 East Ninth-street, but examination would doubtless reveal the fact that there is somebody there who has been induced to perpetrate a clumsy forgery, either for the sake of gratifying the vanity of "Hon." Mr. KELLOGG, or for helping the Professor to a new falsehood, or for both these purposes combined.

So much has been asserted as to the terrible events of the last two years having failed to leave an enduring and appropriate impression on the face of French society, that it is gratifying to find a special correspondent telling quite a different tale, and descanting upon "the happy transformation" which a popular sea-side resort has undergone: "Swarms of children are playing on the beach, honorable mothers, and grave men who seek repose, are reappearing here, and with the example of that active, vigilant, patriotic old man, who, even at Trouville, devotes himself to the incessant labors which the wants of the country impose upon him, all the triflers disappear, all the many idlers absent themselves. France, now almost restored to herself, begins to understand that the time of giddy laughter is passed away, and that the hour for work has struck." So that, taken with the loan, it would seem that moral and material France are at length keeping step.

A former resident of Arizona, who is thoroughly familiar with the so-called diamond regions, asserts that Arizona diamonds are nothing more than peculiarly brilliant quartz crystals. Of these he has repeatedly collected large quantities, for the amusement of the little ones of his acquaintance, among whom he has thus lavished incalculable wealth,—provided quartz crystals and diamonds are synonymous. Even were the extravagant stories of the mineral wealth of Arizona to be literally true, it would be madness for any one to attempt to reach the diamond region except in company with a well-armed and abundantly-provisioned caravan. The country is completely barren, and swarms with hostile savages. If any man wishes to risk his health, and waste his time, in digging for diamonds, South Africa can be reached by him much more easily than Arizona, and in South Africa it is certain that diamonds have been found, however few and far between such lucky discoveries may have been.

The "patent places" in England are rapidly disappearing, and probably in another quarter of a century there will scarcely be one left of those good things which were secured to HORACE WALPOLE, by a thoughtful parent's care, to the extent of twenty thousand dollars a year, while still a minor. The clerkship of the Court of King's Bench, worth forty thousand dollars a year, lapsed lately by the death of Lord ELLENBOROUGH, who for about half a century had drawn that snug salary for doing nothing; and now an act has just been passed abolishing the immensely valuable office of Accountant-General of the Court of Chancery. This has long been held by a relative of the Duke of BEDFORD, and it need scarcely be said that "vested interests" have been religiously respected.

Berlin and New-York are a good deal more like each other than were Monmouth and Macedon. For example, of all European cities the death-rate of Berlin comes nearest to that of New-York. Then again, its streets seem to be in quite as bad condition as ours. To remedy this latter defect a sapient Berlin town-councilor lately proposed, as a correspondent puts it,

"'A plan' of his own invention,' by which the streets should be gradually, progressively and successively repaired, at the rate of so many thalers per prospective year, on a sort of upward-sliding scale. The scheme at its first blush found considerable support; but, upon being submitted to an analytical process, it was found that, taking the streets alphabetically and repairing them upon Herr——'s system, one hundred and seven years would elapse ere the last Z street could be submitted to the proposed improvements, by which time it was felt to be probable that the A-street—not to mention any other of the earlier letters of the alphabet—would prove to be somewhat out of order. The scheme, in so many respects so eminently in keeping with the spirit of enterprise animating our Town Council, was, in consequence of the untimely analysis, definitely abandoned, and the subject of comprehensive street-repair was shelved for the nonce."

The plan that originated in the cautious brain of the Berlin councilor, appears to be tolerably like that which without any deliberate invention at all, has been for some time the favorite one in New-York.

Senator Robertson.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

To guard against possible misapprehension in reference to Senator Robertson, permit me to say that Gen. Dix's nomination meets with that gentleman's hearty approval, and will receive his cordial support. I met Senator Robertson at Albany on Thursday. But for the general belief that Gen. Dix would not accept the nomination, Mr. Robertson's name would not have been presented to the Convention. I also conversed with Hon. John H. Ketcham, Senator Robertson's most confidential friend, who was equally well pleased with the nomination of Gen. Dix. The long and intimate personal and political friendship which has existed between Senator Robertson and myself enables me to say with undoubting confidence that no friend who consults his wishes will fail to support the Republican State and national ticket.

T. W.

The Times on the Cars.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have noticed (for some time back) in the Madison-avenue cars, a large demand for the NEW-YORK TIMES over the other New-York papers, and during the past week I kept an account of the different papers each day, and the following was the result, viz.:

	Times.	Herald.	Sun.	Tribune.	World.
Aug. 20......	10	4	3	1	1
Aug. 21......	7	3	4	1	..
Aug. 22......	11	5	3	2	..
Aug. 23......	10	4	2	1	..
Aug. 24......	10	5	5	1	..
Total......	48	21	17	6	1

The car on which this account has been made is the 7:30 A. M. from Eighty-sixth-street.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 26, 1872. J. A. S.

The Times in Jersey City.

A correspondent writes: "Much complaint is made here against the news-dealers for the want of a supply of the TIMES, as it is nearly an impossibility for the late business men to get hold of a copy. The news-dealers tell us that they increase their number every day, and then cannot supply the demand, while *Heralds*, *Worlds* and *Suns* can be had all day, until closing time in the evening."

The Apollo Hall Democracy.

Mr. Alexander V. Davidson, Secretary of the Executive Committee of the Apollo Hall Democracy, says that the report relating to the next meeting of the Committee in a morning paper yesterday, is a tissue of lies, in so far as it states that notice will be given only to O'Brien's friends, or that the meeting has been called to further the private ends of O'Brien. Notice has been regularly sent, and in good time, to every member of the Executive Committee. The Executive Committee numbers 210 members, ten from each Assembly district, and is the actual working part of the Reform Democracy machine. The meeting is a special one, and there is little doubt but that important business will be transacted.

THE STRAIGHT DEMOCRATS.

Secret Convention at Long Branch—Horace Greeley and His Corrupt Associates Denounced—Delegates Appointed to Attend the Louisville Convention.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Aug. 26.—A number of straight-out Democrats met here at noon to-day in response to the following call:

BALTIMORE, Aug. [illegible], 1872.

Sir: ——

DEAR SIR: The Executive Committee appointed by the Democrat National Conference held at the Metropolitan Hotel, Long Branch, N. J., June 20, 1872, having fulfilled their duties imposed on them by the Conference, are ready to make their report, and respectfully invite you to attend a meeting of the Executive Committee, at the Metropolitan Hotel, Long Branch, N. J., on Monday, Aug. 26, 1872, to hear the report of the Committee, and take such action as the report may require. You will please notice that this communication is strictly personal.

By order of the Executive Committee.
HENRY R. WILLIAMSON, Secretary.

The meeting was called to order by Henry Thompson, of Pennsylvania, who nominated J. R. Gilbert, of Kentucky, for Chairman, and was elected. Mr. Gilbert, upon taking the chair, made the following speech:

GENTLEMEN: I am deeply gratified at being permitted to meet with you again. We have come together as Democrats for the purpose of considering what is best for the protection and maintenance of those ideas and principles which have honored our party in the past and which are yet fondly cherished by millions of true men throughout the land. We are met to consider measures and means for opposing and protecting against the disposition on the part of certain Democratic politicians throughout the country, who are attempting to sell and deliver the Democratic Party into the hands of its most violent and bitter enemy. We are met as men who are not willing to join hands with the enemy only for the purpose of dividing the spoils which may thus possibly be won. If, gentlemen, I had heretofore been an open advocate of the indorsement of Mr. Greeley by the Democracy, since his recent speech at Portland, Me., I confess that I should change. I read his words with shame and with surprise. It was the boldest bid for the purchase of the votes of honest men that any public character ever dared to make in the face of the world. He had before said that he still retained those Republican principles and was prepared to advocate the same policy of hatred that had always characterized him in the past, and yet he now says to the Democracy of the country—"vote for me—entertaining the principles that I do, pledged to the same policy as in the past, and in return I will give you the loaves and fishes." He proffers offices for our disgrace. It is an insult, gentlemen, to every man whose heart beats in sympathy with Democratic ideas and principles—a burning insult to every honest Democrat in the nation.

It behooves us to act! The Democratic Party is not dead, as those who would sell us to Radicalism would assume! It still lives, and will continue to live for the good of our land. The time will come when it will gain power and be able to protect and defend the Constitution, which is now, as it has always been, its platform. No honest man, gentlemen, can enter into this Liberal Dolly Varden combination and remain a Democrat. If gentlemen desire to enlist in the Radical ranks let them do so; but, if they would claim to be Democrats, they must spurn with contempt the bid of Mr. Greeley for our votes.

We are now to consider, gentlemen, measures for the maintenance of the national organization of the Democratic Party. Let every one lend his heartiest aid in the selection of good, true and tried Democrats to the National Convention which will soon meet in Louisville—a convention which will name as a candidate for the Presidency a man who will receive the votes of every Democrat in the country—who has not forfeited his self respect by selling himself for office to our enemy. [Great applause.]

The Committee which was appointed by the Conference that met here on the 20th day of June then submitted the following report: That after their appointment they attended the Baltimore Conventions. Notwithstanding the apparent unanimity of the Greeley Convention, it was evident that the Democrats present had no real heart in the part they were performing. All regarded the nomination of Horace Greeley, a life-long opponent and vilifier of the Democracy, as a farce and an attempt at fraud upon the honest masses of the party, instigated by the vain hope of securing political power. Indeed, life-long Democrats carefully kept away from the Convention, and few renowned and time-honored Democrats' names appear upon its rolls. No omens of success attended the nominations; they were felt to be political suicide, and the Convention separated without enthusiasm, having nominated two Republicans for President and Vice-President, and adopted a Republican platform. What a fate for the National Democratic Party. Your Committee also attended the Democratic Convention at the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, which refused to accept the nominations of Greeley and Brown, and protested against the action of the Ford's Theatre Convention as the dissolution of the Democratic Party. This Convention, although not large in numbers, was inspired by the true spirit, and amid the obloquy of office-seeking politicians it decided to keep aloft the Democratic flag and to preserve unbroken the Democratic Party organization. This organization has since called a Convention to meet at Louisville, Ky., Sept. 3, to nominate Democratic candidates for President and Vice-President.

Since the adjournment of the Baltimore Convention your Committee has carefully investigated the political situation and watched the progress of events. They are only confirmed in the opinion that the nomination of Greeley and Brown is political suicide. Hundreds of Democrats are bolting from Greeley, and declaring their intention of voting for Grant unless a Democratic candidate is presented. A Republican victory in North Carolina is the first fruits of the disastrous policy inaugurated at Baltimore, and the salvation of the Democratic Party; its only hope of success in the present, or, if defeated, of honor or even of existence in the future, depends upon bold and immediate action for the purpose of placing before the nation Democratic candidates and a Democratic platform; to receive the votes of honest Democrats, who will not sell themselves to Horace Greeley, Charles Sumner, John Cochrane, Reuben E. Fenton and Alexander McClure.

The path of duty and honor is the path of safety. By the nomination at Louisville of that patriotic Democrat, Charles O'Conor, the Democratic Party may yet be led to victory. What Democrat, what Republican even, will vote against Charles O'Conor in favor of Horace Greeley or Ulysses S. Grant.

Your Committee, therefore, recommend the passage of the accompanying resolutions:

Resolved, That all true Democrats be urged to continue to resist the attempts of time-serving, office-seeking politicians to sell the Democratic Party to Horace Greeley and his corrupt Republican followers, and that delegates from every Congressional district in the United States should be sent to the Regular Democratic Convention, at Louisville, on Sept. 3, 1872.

Resolved, That the Chairman be authorized to appoint a full Committee to attend the Louisville Convention in behalf of this Conference, with instructions to urge the nomination of Charles O'Conor as President of the United States.

Resolved, That we ask the co-operation of all good Democrats throughout the United States to support the nominations that will be made in Louisville on Sept. 3, 1872. That in so doing we but carry out the principles of Jefferson and Jackson, whose memory and good deeds are honored and revered by all. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That we combine all our strength in making the effort for success of our candidates, knowing as we do that, at this crisis of our country's affairs, none but men of pure Democratic principles can save our country from the anarchy and disruption with which it is now threatened by two rival factions, whose only desire is to possess office. Under these circumstances, it behooves us, as good citizens, to pledge ourselves to this cause, as did our forefathers when battling for freedom in 1776, when life, liberty and other sacrifices were made. The crisis of 1776 is similar to that of 1872, and the result to be obtained is the same.

(Signed,)
HENRY THOMPSON, of Pennsylvania.
HORACE BLACK, of Delaware.
RICHARD HENDERSON, of West Virginia.
WILSON PERRY, of New-Jersey.
J. R. GILBERT, of Kentucky.
WILSON M. CURTIS, of Ohio.
HENRY R. WILLIAMSON, of Maryland.

On motion the Committee's report and resolutions were unanimously adopted. On motion the Committee were then discharged from further duties, with a vote of thanks.

The Chairman then announced the following as the Committee to the Louisville Convention: Horace Black, of Delaware; Henry R. Williamson, Robert Preston and Edgar Gerold, of Maryland; Henry Thompson, John Applegate, of Pennsylvania; Richard Henderson, of West Virginia; Wilson Perry, of New-Jersey; J. R. Gilbert, of Kentucky; Rufus Sasers, Theobald Davies, of Ohio; Charles Martin, George Gulden and James O'Brien, of New-York.

On motion the meeting adjourned, subject to the call of the Chair.

The Old Party in Kentucky Preparing for Louisville.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Aug. 26.—The Old-line Democrats of Franklin County met in the Court-house of this place to-day, to appoint delegates from the County to the Louisville Convention. Judge R. A. Thompson presided. Capt. E. H. Taylor was Secretary. The following were appointed delegates: Judge R. A. Thompson, W. L. Jette, T. H. Taylor, A. V. Pence, Gen. H. B. Lyon, Capt. J. W. Brown, Hon. D. M. Bowen, Alfred Ireland, F. J. Trabue, S. N. Hodges, R. Tobin, C. Warren, Jas. P. Pence, Geo. Vallandingham, D. Sheehan, Pat. McDonald, R. H. Hutchinson, Frank Conway, James Toles, Elijah Hand and B. F. Johnson.

Appointment of Delegates to the Louisville Convention.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., Aug. 26.—The Straight-out Democrats of the Twenty-ninth District will meet at Niagara Falls to-morrow, to select delegates to the Louisville Convention.

The Louisville Convention.

Mr. C. P. Sykes has just completed arrangements so that delegates from New-York, Boston and Philadelphia to the Louisville Convention of straight-out Democrats can obtain excursion tickets at half rates. A special train of palace cars will leave Jersey City on Friday evening at 7 o'clock.

Convention Rates to Louisville.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 26.—The Pennsylvania Railroad will issue excursion tickets for the Louisville Democratic Convention, good from Aug. 28 to Sept. 11, at half-rates.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Results of the Two Conventions—Nomination of Candidates—Platforms Adopted.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Aug. 26.—The Republican State Convention this morning adopted a platform with additional planks, pledging the party that public schools and institutions shall not be closed for want of maintenance by the State; acknowledging the right of the Federal Government to interpose for the preservation of peace, and thanking the Government for what it has done in this State; asking the Executive clemency for ignorant and undesigning persons convicted under the Enforcement act; in favor of immigration, and for the establishment of factories for the development of the State, and pledging the party to treat all comers with consideration and justice. The only excitement during the morning session was caused by a fierce and specific attack by T. J. Mackey, upon the bolters' ticket and its supporters, which was vociferously applauded by the Convention. He was especially severe in his arraignment of Senator Sawyer and Attorney General [illegible], whose whole career was scrutinized. The following is the electoral ticket of the regular Convention: A. A. Swails, colored; W. F. [illegible], white; Henry Sparnick, white; T. J. Mackey, white; D. H. Chamberlain, white; William Gurney, white; W. B. Nash, colored.

The Convention adjourned, subject to the call of the Chairman.

The Bolters' Convention met and completed a ticket by nominating J. H. Hayne (colored) for Lieutenant-Governor, Macon B. Allen (colored) for Secretary of State, J. Scott Murray (white) for Controller, Gen. E. P. Garry (white) for State Treasurer; B. L. Roberts, (colored) Superintendent of Education.

A platform was adopted indorsing President Grant and the Philadelphia platform; denouncing the State Government as imbecile and corrupt; pledging the State to pay all honestly and legally contracted debts; promising an honest administration and a reduction of taxes; denouncing the pledges of the regular candidates as mere blinds for selfish ends, and declaring no law can protect the Treasury if the regular candidates be elected; denouncing the general license law, and the failure of the Administration of the State to educate the people.

After arranging for the organization of the party, the Convention adjourned.

MISSOURI.

Proceedings of the Indian Council at the Cheyenne Agency.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 26.—The *Times*, to-morrow, will publish a letter from the Indian Council at the Cheyenne Agency, which brings the proceedings down to the 13th inst. Lone Wolf, the principal Chief of the Kiowas, made a speech, in which he said before any peace can be made with the Government the military must be removed from the country, Fort Sill abandoned, and the soldiers sent home. Raiding into Texas, he said, they would never be willing to renounce. The Gampurikas, Quatadas and guerrilla bands of Mexicans make that country their raiding grounds, and the Kiowas will never give up their share of the spoils. The Council expected to adjourn the next day after the letter was written.

Strike in a Coal Mine.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 26.—The strike of the coal miners of St. Clair County, Illinois, which was supposed to have ended some days ago, took a fresh start to-day. At a meeting of miners, near Belleville to-day, it was decided by the sixteen Unions represented to hold out for four cents a bushel, the price demanded at the outset. This decision will seriously affect manufacturers and private consumers here, as St. Louis obtains much the largest amount she uses from the mines of St. Clair County.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 27—1 A. M.—The barometer continues highest over the Southern States; it has fallen somewhat over New-England, and risen somewhat over the north-west; areas of cloud and rain have prevailed from Southern Louisiana to Florida, and from Indiana to Lower Michigan and the lower lakes. A very fiery heavy thunder-storm was reported from Cleveland. The temperature has risen somewhat from Georgia to South-eastern New-York.

PROBABILITIES.

Clear weather generally continues over the Southern States east of the Mississippi; areas of cloud and rain for the Middle States, especially over the northern portion, followed by winds veering to westerly and north-westerly, and clearing weather during the afternoon and evening; south-easterly to south-westerly winds, cloudy weather and areas of rain for New-England; easterly and southerly winds for the North-west, and gradually extend eastward toward Michigan and Indiana, with probably increasing cloudiness. Many of the telegraphic reports from the Gulf to the Upper Lakes are still missing.

Prostrated by the Heat.

The following cases of prostration by the heat were reported yesterday by the Police:

Charles Pauns, of Hoboken, N. J., overcome by the heat in Nassau-street. Park Hospital.

William Wilson, aged twenty-nine, of No. 217 Third-avenue, prostrated in Broadway, near Fourteenth-street. Sent home.

Mrs. Carey, aged thirty-five, of No. 59 Mulberry-street, prostrated at Bayard and Baxter streets. Taken to Park Hospital.

Margaret Dunleavy, aged thirty-two, of No. 133 Mulberry-street, was prostrated at No. 135 Crosby-street. Taken home.

A street-sweeper, whose name is unknown, while at work at the corner of Forty-seventh street and Eleventh-avenue, yesterday afternoon, fell dead, it is supposed from the effects of the heat.

The following observations show the temperature, etc., for the past twenty-four hours, as recorded by Schultz & Warker, at the Central Park Mineral Springs:

Temperature.	7 A. M.	12 M.	3 P. M.	6 P. M.
Degrees Fahrenheit	72	81	[illegible]	78
Stand of bar. in inch.	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	29.92

Hygrometer at noon, 72.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature yesterday, with the average for the same, as indicated by the thermometer at Dickinson's drug-store, No. 3 Park-row: 3 A. M., 73; 6 A. M., 73; 9 A. M., 75; 12 M., 81; 3 P. M., 86; 6 P. M., 83; 9 P. M., 80; 12 P. M., 81; average temperature yesterday, 79¼.

Eight Deaths in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 26.—Eight deaths occurred here yesterday from the effects of the heat. The weather this morning is terribly hot again, with no signs of a change.

Eight Cases (Four Fatal) in Memphis.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 26.—The weather is still unprecedentedly warm. There were eight cases of sun-stroke yesterday, four of which proved fatal.

Meeting of the Tammany Hall General Committee.

The Tammany General Committee met at Tammany Hall last evening, John W. Chanler presiding. There was an unusually large attendance. Prominent among the persons assembled were Henry Genet, Gen. Spinola, Ex-Supervisor John Fox, Judge Coulter, Alderman Woltman, Augustus Schell, John Kelley, Edward Stam, Martin L. Keese, John Doland, Henry Oberle, and all of the "gang," minus Tweed, Hall, Sweeny, and a few others. The meeting was held to issue a call for primary elections for delegates to the Democratic State Convention to be held Sept. 4, and to transact other business. The Chairman said that the call of the Committee was in reality a recommendation that the Democracy meet in their several Assembly districts in response to a call issued by the Democratic State Committee. On motion of Mr. John Kelley, it was

Resolved, That we recommend to the several Assembly District Committees to meet in their several election districts in each of the Assembly districts, on Wednesday, Aug. 28, between 7½ and 10 o'clock P. M., to appoint three inspectors of election, who shall hold an election for one delegate in each of the election districts to meet in Assembly Convention, on Friday, the 30th instant, at 8 o'clock P. M., and from said Convention to elect one delegate and one alternate to represent each district at the State Convention, to meet at Syracuse on the 4th day of September next.

Resolved, That when the delegates are chosen, we recommend the Assembly Convention by which they were chosen to give said delegate a certificate signed by the Chairman and the Secretaries, together with the certificate of inspectors of election in each of the election districts, that the member representing the district in the Assembly Convention was duly authorized to sit in said Assembly Convention for said election district.

Printed copies of the by-laws recently adopted were then distributed to the various members of the Committee.

Mr. Kelley moved that the roll be called, and that district delegations present a list of vacancies to be filled or substitutions to be made, and that the names of the candidates be referred to the Committee on Organization. It was found after roll-call that there were four places to fill. A recess of a half hour was then taken to allow the Committee on Organization to take action. The Committee reported on Wm. D. Lehrman and Henry Oberle to fill vacancies in the Fifth District in place of —— Kammerle and Louis Oberle, and Andrew Reilly to fill a vacancy in the Ninth District, in place of James O'Neill, deceased. Mr. E. Plum, in behalf of a majority of the delegates of the Fifth District, presented a resolution asking for the removal of Warren C. Bennet and the substitution of Michael Norton. Mr. Bennet is charged in the resolution with repudiating the organization and its action, taking no part in its counsels, and allying himself with Apollo Hall. After some discussion it was resolved that Mr. Bennett's seat be declared vacant under the by-laws, and that the question of filling the vacancy be referred to the Committee on Organization. As Norton appeared to be the popular choice of the General Committee, he will probably be appointed. A war of words was then indulged in by a delegate with a huge shirt-collar, John Kelley and a number of other members relative to the form of the call or recommendation issued by the Committee. He was under the impression that there was a trick in it, by which certain leaders would carry matters their own way. It was shown that it was drawn up to agree with the State Committee's call, and to avoid the difficulties which had several times attended the admission of Tammany Hall delegates to State Conventions. The delegate was charged by another with a desire to create this difficulty in September. After this rather stormy episode the meeting adjourned.

INSPECTORS OF ELECTION.

Important Action of the Reform Association.

The Executive Committee of the Reform Association held a meeting at No. 2 Astor House, at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, at which they directed the Chairman to sign and forward forthwith the following letter:

REFORM ASSOCIATION, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 26, 1872.

Henry Smith, Esq., President of the Board of Police Commissioners:

SIR: Under the new Election law, the appointment of four inspectors and two poll clerks of election for each of the 518 election districts in this City, is given to your Board. To secure an honest and just election it is absolutely necessary that none but faithful and honorable citizens should be intrusted with such an important duty, as the very existence of our Government and free institutions depends upon the integrity and fidelity of the election officers.

Three years ago your Board appointed all the canvassers of the election, a large number of whom were Deputy Sheriffs and other office-holders, who, as appeared by sworn testimony, counted in candidates without even opening the ballots, admitting afterward that they had to obey orders.

It was well understood at that time, among many candidates for election, that unless their friends were appointed as canvassers, votes for them would not be counted, and they declined to go into the canvass at all; these facts are no doubt better known to you than they are to us.

This Association and the German Reform Association have enrolled upward of 35,000 voters, pledged to vote for honest, capable men for City officers, regardless of national and State issues. We protest against your Board appointing as inspectors of election any man holding office under the City, State or National Government.

We propose to submit names of two good citizens, one a Republican and one a Democrat—1,036 names in all—that is two for each election district, and we request your Board to appoint them. We shall select members of the Mercantile Library Association, and bank clerks or other good citizens, (not office-holders,) all of whom shall also be approved of by the Committee of Seventy. After these two are appointed for each election district, you will have still four more to appoint for each election district.

We request your Board to signify to us through our Chairman whether, if we furnish you the names of two inspectors for each election district, one from each political party, and proper persons, you will appoint them.

Executive Committee—Oswald Ottendorfer, John Foley, John H. Strahan, Roswell D. Hatch, Myer Stern, James W. Gerard, Jr., John McCool, Wm. F. Havemeyer, Robt. B. Roosevelt, J. M. Sundy, Henry Clausen, Jr., John H. Draper, Patrick McElroy, Henry Nicoll, Andrew H. Green.

JOHN FOLEY,
Chairman Executive Committee,
No. 2 Astor House.

Greeley's Organ and Mr. Blanton Duncan.

The following has been forwarded to the *New-York Tribune*, but will probably not be published in that journal:

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 26, 1872.

To the Editor of the New-York Tribune:

In reading a German paper to-day I find a quotation from your journal, in which you comment in strong terms upon the alleged action of the Grant Committees in distributing my circular address by tens of thousands for the purpose of injuring Mr. Greeley's prospects, and it is assumed, therefore, that I am in Gen. Grant's interest. I believe there is a notable precedent for such action.

Your New-York General Committee (of which Mr. Greeley, I think, was then Chairman) distributed hundreds of thousands of Wade Hampton's speech to injure Horatio Seymour. Oliver Charlick expressed his great disgust to me at finding that this was the first order given to a friend of his to whom he had just loaned money to start a printing-office. May I ask whether Gen. Hampton was at that time in collusion with Gen. Grant and Mr. Greeley?

Now, I will propose a fair thing. I will distribute for the Greeley Committees all the documents they will send me, (especially Senator Sumner's letter and his Washington speech,) which attempt to prove that the people ought not to support Gen. Grant.

And I will distribute for the Grant Committee any documents proving the same relative to Mr. Greeley, provided that in each case the documents are attacks and not arguments for their own candidate.

And I will issue other documents to demonstrate beyond peradventure that both are right, and that our Louisville nominees are the only fit persons to be elected.

Surely that will be the fair thing, and so impartial that you cannot complain hereafter.

As you will both have greater facilities than I can command, and you will both be rendering great service to the people, I trust the documents will all be franked, and thus save me any postage.

Very respectfully,
BLANTON DUNCAN.

Greeley General Committee—Banner Raising Last Night—Arrangements for Primary Elections.

A Greeley and Brown banner was raised last evening opposite No. 818 Broadway, under the auspices of the Liberal Republican General Committee. After the outside ceremony had been completed the spectators adjourned to the large hall within, where a meeting was in progress under the presidency of Mr. Daniel D. Conover. Thos. E. Stewart was first introduced, and after a brief speech retired to make way for Rev. C. B. Ray, (colored,) the burden of whose discourse was the attitude of the Democratic Party, which, he said, having only dead issues to stand upon, had repented of its wrongs and gone over to Greeley. The speaker informed his auditors that he never read the TIMES, although he admitted a remarkable familiarity with the daily comments of the journal in question, an inconsistency which was readily appreciated by the audience. Mr. H. M. Parmalee followed with an account of the terrible fate in store for the Union in case of Grant's re-election. Gen. John Cochrane, who "hadn't come prepared to make a speech," wound up the evening with a speech, declaring the voters of the Union to be almost unanimous for Greeley, yet he desired every man to do his duty if he would avoid defeat for their party in November. The meeting was unusually demonstrative, and at times enthusiastic.

The Committee also decided on Friday evening next for the election of delegates for the Liberal Republican State Convention, which meets at Syracuse on Sept. 4.

Grant and Wilson Banner-Raising in Williamsburg.

Last night witnessed a grand rally of the Williamsburg Fourteenth Ward Grant and Wilson Club, which took place at the corner of Fourth and North Fifth-streets, ratifying the Philadelphia nominations. A Grant and Wilson Banner was raised.

The meeting was composed of a general gathering of the voters of the north side of Williamsburg, and what with banners, bon-fires, flags, fire-works, Chinese lanterns and the stirring speeches, great enthusiasm was witnessed. Considering that this ward has been a Democratic stronghold, the large meeting in attendance speaks volumes and indicates a decided change in favor of reform. At 8 o'clock the meeting was brought to order by the President, S. S. Maddox, who introduced Col. James Tanner, of Williamsburg.

He spoke of the Republican Party as being very proud of its candidates, and their history, and also the history of its own career as a great and good party. In speaking of the misrule of the Democratic Party in years past he said: God save us from the rule of the Democratic Party, they ruled us long enough to run us into a bloody chasm, but which Gen. Grant was now fast closing up. When that chasm shall have been finally covered up, as it will be next November, the Democratic Party will be buried low down in it.

Col. Zinks, of Virginia, Col. Sparrow, of the Fifteenth Ward, and Mr. Fairchild, of Williamsburg, afterward addressed the meeting, which soon after dispersed.

The Ex-President of San Salvador.

Dr. Duenas, the late President of San Salvador, who recently arrived in New-York, being expelled from his native country, is lying dangerously ill at the Hotel Espanol, in Fourth-street. The distinguished exile is in an almost hopeless condition, and grave fears are entertained of the result. Dr. Duenas' family, consisting of his wife and five children, are sojourning with him. Two South American Indian nurses accompany the party, and attract great attention on the streets.

THE OUTLOOK.

Advices Received by the Republican National Committee.

Visitors and letters from all parts of the country to the Fifth-avenue Head-quarters convey the most encouraging tidings of Republican organization and the firm hold which the party maintains in the hearts of the masses. Signs of the division and disintegration of the Liberal Republican and Democratic combination in many States are also indicated. The nearer the approach of the election the more nauseating becomes the "Greeley pill," which Tammany Hall would force upon the national Democracy. These extracts from letters illustrate the political sentiment in many States of the Union:

A letter from Missouri, from a prominent Republican there, says:

"The Democrats in our county [Johnson County] had their Convention here two weeks ago, and they not only booted our Liberal friends out of the Convention but cursed them besides, and the Liberals in consequence are losing faith in the professions of the Democrats. The news from North Carolina makes long faces among the Greeleyites.

"The ball has commenced rolling here and is gaining in strength and size every day, and I really think the State will give a handsome majority for Grant. The Louisville Convention will do us good, and there are many Democrats among us who will vote for its nominee in preference to Greeley. I know personally fifty Democrats who will vote for its nominee, and who will not vote for Greeley under any circumstances.

"It is my opinion that not one of any ten Liberal Republicans of two years' ago who voted for Gratz Brown for Governor will vote for him for Vice-President. All the so-called 'Liberal' Republicans of two years ago are now Grant men. They have become disgusted with the tendency of their leaders, and are determined to be misled no longer. Especially are they disgusted with the administration of Gratz Brown as Governor—at his daily dallying with the late rebel element. The Kuklux have not been as bold for years as they are now. What they would do if Greeley and Brown were elected, heaven knows."

Another letter from Missouri says:

"The Republicans in this part of Missouri [near St. Louis] are very hopeful. The Germans are all going for Grant with very few exceptions. In one large brewery here there are thirty-two Germans employed, and all but five are going to vote the Republican ticket. All these men two years ago voted the Liberal ticket. As to Gratz Brown being able to give aid to the Greeley ticket, it is a great blunder. The Liberals here are disgusted with him, and many Democrats alike detest him. * * * I know of several Democrats who say they will not vote for Greeley under any circumstances, but will vote for the Louisville nominee should there be one."

H. J. C., Columbus, Ohio, writes:

"The prospects here are brightening every day. Enthusiasm among the Republicans is wide-spread, and it has not been equaled since the war, especially among the young men. The Tanners' Club, a Grant organization here, now numbers 1,250 young men, many of them having lately been Democrats. Four years ago this Association numbered only 40. The man is a fool who doubts which way this State will go in November."

C. H. H., Chicago, Ill., writes:

"Greeley stock is on the decline. The enthusiastic blowing of the Liberals is heard no longer, and they wear long faces. * * * We shall carry the State by 40,000. Every day the prospects improve for Grant. Our moneyed men are uniformly for Grant, and, of course, they will have great weight in the canvass."

T. W. O., Jacksonville, Fla., writes, the 17th:

"The Conventions are over, and the tickets are in the field. The Republican ticket is a good and strong one. The Democrats nominated a straight-out rebel ticket, entirely ignoring the 'Liberals.' All the Liberals but about sixteen bolted and have come back to us. This clique of sixteen went with the Democrats on an absolute surrender. * * * The prospects throughout the State are very encouraging."

E. E. C., Plattsmouth, Nebraska, writes:

"The campaign has been fairly opened in the east and central portions of our State, and bids fair to be lively. But the outlook is brightening every day, and I think we have a splendid show of success in November. * * * The Germans here are coming over to Grant and Wilson by dozens."

G. C., a late New-Hampshire Greeley man, writes:

"I cannot shut my eyes any longer to the incongruity of the men under whose lead I looked for reform. Greeley is not the man that I hoped he was, nor is he acting as I expected. Many men are with me in my disappointment. We feel that we had better bide the ills we have than flee to those we know not of."

O. C. M., another New-Hampshire man, writes:

"You need not be anxious about New-Hampshire. We shall carry the State high and dry. The man Greeley Republican has come out—now it is our turn to show converts. We shall show our hand at the proper moment."

P. S., Montgomery, Ala., writes:

"Our Republican Convention was composed of native and tried Union men, and was most harmonious. The nominations give the utmost satisfaction, and with a good State Committee we can carry everything before us in November."

G. H. D. writes from New-Jersey:

"The colored vote here is a unit for Grant. Hardly fifty colored votes in the State will be given for Greeley. Our last State election gave 5,000 Democratic majority. I look for a large reduction. The defections from the Republicans are at an end, and we have among us many Democrats who will not vote for Greeley under any circumstances. The Louisville Convention is their only hope they say."

J. H. W. sends the following from Maine:

"I have been over a great part of the State, and I find an intense feeling here for Grant, and unbounded enthusiasm for the Republican ticket of September. Now, mark my words. Instead of the majority of Maine being reduced by the unholy alliance, I am satisfied that it will be increased over last year. * * The Democrats do not feel very proud at the figure H. G. cut during his visit to this town, [Portland.] The impression he made here was not a benefit to his cause."

J. H. G. writes from Richmond, Va.:

"Under proper exertions and judicious management Virginia can be carried for Grant. We intend to carry on a spirited and aggressive canvass, and our friends are growing daily more hopeful of the result in the State in November."

Advices from Vermont all indicate a handsome Republican majority in the election to come off the 3d of next month. Vermont letters are all in an encouraging vein, and no doubt is expressed of our success there.

A letter from North Carolina says:

"The late election has convinced me that the secret Kuklux organization still lives here. The result in the strongest Democratic localities shows this. They are thoroughly organized, and the machinery of the order is energetically used. But we shall carry the State for Grant in November without a doubt. * * * The [illegible] is received with favor by many Democrats here, who say they will vote for Greeley."

G. C. C. writes from Columbia, S. C., the 19th:

"I tell you the Kuklux are as venomous to-day as they ever were, and should Mr. Greeley be elected, no Northern man would be safe here without insult and injury. I hope that the South will not be forgotten in the speeches at the North, and that the truth may be told of the Kuklux organizations."

C. H. R. writes from San Francisco, Cal., as follows:

"I have been up to Oregon, which State is all right for Grant. Here in California the Republicans are hopeful, and are ready and preparing to do hard work to carry the State. I am sure the Pacific Coast will give a musical ring in November."

From Mississippi the advices are encouraging. The Democrats and Liberals have a strong ticket in nomination, but there is no doubt but that the State will be carried for Grant in November.

From Texas, Georgia and Kentucky, letters received show a wide-spread interest in those States in the work of the Louisville Convention. Especially in Kentucky and Georgia is this feeling prevalent, and to some extent in Virginia. Should that Convention put in nomination a strong out-and-out Democrat, the advices are that he will receive a great many votes of Democrats who will not vote for Greeley.

From Indiana, the Committee are in receipt of many letters, all hopeful of the result in October, and the advices from that State say the State is sure to go Republican.

Some of the Democratic papers have asserted that Gen. Sickles has gone to Spain to escape making a decided expression of opinion, or to avoid taking an active part in the Presidential campaign. The following letter, written from Luchon, France, under the date of July 30, explains his absence and contains some peculiar ideas about the Greeley-Democratic medicine:

"My throat troubles me a good deal," he says, "and I am advised to try the famous waters of these Springs for the restoration of my voice, which has been seriously affected. The doctor says I must gargle, bathe, and drink warm sulphur water three weeks. The said water tastes as if it ran through an aqueduct flavored with rotten eggs. Talk of French cooking, and then think of a man who has to swallow such doses as the waters of Luchon! But, then, this is good living compared with the dose the Democrats swallowed when they nominated Greeley and Brown. Poor fellows! they could not afford to be particular; but, then, misfortune had already made them familiar with many humiliations."

Gov. Geary, of Pennsylvania, called at head-quarters yesterday. He expressed great confidence in the certainty of Republican success in Pennsylvania in October and November. Judge Settle, of North Carolina, will take part in the canvass in Maine. Hon. W. G. Chandler, Secretary of the National Committee, and Col. L. E. Dudley, of the Veterans' Committee, were both at their posts yesterday.

Among the visitors at head-quarters were Hon. James Speed, W. H. Johnson, Albany, N. Y.; Rev. Jno. D. Bagwell, New-Jersey; Hon. Harry C. Dibble, Louisiana, and W. H. Gleason, Chairman of the State Central Committee of Florida. The latter gentleman speaks very encouragingly of Republican prospects in his State.

Connolly's Whereabouts.

A morning paper, on Friday, asserted that Mr. Connolly, the fugitive Ex-Controller, was within fifty miles of the City, and that he has been seen recently by friends riding in his carriage in the neighborhood of Westchester County. The same journal alleged that the Sheriff's office was perfectly cognisant of Mr. Connolly's *locale*, but that for reasons of the Sheriff's own the matter was kept a profound secret.

Both Mr. Brennan and Under-Sheriff Joel Stevens indignantly deny the charge of falsehood preferred so recklessly against them, and pledge their word that Mr. Connolly is without the State to the best of their knowledge and belief. The other report lately circulated by an evening paper to the effect that Mr. Judson C. Jarvis, the Order of Arrest Clerk, had in his possession a writ for one of the members of the late Ring, is also denied as an idle attempt to create a political sensation. No eminent member of the Ring remains to be arrested.

AMUSEMENTS.

Dramatic.

"KING CARROT" AT THE GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

The hour at which the representation of "King Carrot" at the Grand Opera-house terminated last night, or, more properly speaking, this morning, prevents so careful a review of the play as its qualities call for. The imperfections of a first performance would, in any case, have made a satisfying summary of the spectacular merits of the entertainment—its chief merits, it will be understood—almost impossible. A hurried review of the story of the piece and of the points illustrated with most felicity is, for these reasons, all that can be attempted. A very numerous audience witnessed the representation, and its tendency to applaud—a very remarkable tendency when the intense heat of the auditorium and the length of the rehearsal are taken into account—found frequent opportunities for gratification. To the durable success of "King Carrot" we cannot, under the impression of yesterday's incidents, point with certainty. But it may be said from the outset that at many stages of the evening great delight was manifested at the action of the piece, at its recital and at the splendid beauties of portions of its stage-setting.

The story of "King Carrot" runs thus: *Fridolin*, Sovereign of Krokodyne, is so deeply involved in financial difficulties that he is destined to wed the *Princess Cunegonde*, whom he has not even seen, with a view to retrieving his fortunes. The necessity for the marriage is, however, removed by the appearance of *Robin Lerouse*, a genius who tempts him to part with the armor of his ancestors—much as *Charles Surface* is induced to do with his pictures in "The School for Scandal"—in consideration of the money the Sovereign requires. *Fridolin*, though released from need, meets *Cunegonde* and becomes enamored of her. The nuptials are to occur without delay. Now it happens that *Fridolin* has incurred the hostility of *Coloquinte*, an aged sorceress, who, for some misdeed or other, has been in exile from fairy land until the period now dealt with. Truly an enemy of *Coloquinte*, from whose spells he frees *Rosée du Soir*, a beautiful maiden whom the witch has stolen, and on the proceeds of whose labors she has subsisted since the day of her banishment, *Robin*, desirous of teaching *Fridolin* the art of governing well, conspires with the sorceress to dethrone him. This is easily accomplished by the union of the two genii. *Coloquinte*, potent anew, selects for her instrument *King Carrot*, a horrible gnome of the vegetable kingdom, and, while causing all the women at court to fall in love with her protégé, she transfers all his disagreeable traits to *Fridolin*, whom a revolution soon unseats. A subsequent act finds *Fridolin* wandering the world over. Happily, he is still under the protection of *Robin*, who only lent himself—and partially at that—to *Coloquinte's* plans, with the intention of chastening the young ruler by misfortune. After consultation with an [illegible] astrologer, who, after being torn piecemeal in full view of the audience, proves to be a [illegible] warrior of the first water, the fugitive learns that the single talisman by which *King Carrot* is to be annihilated is the ring of King Solomon, last heard of in Pompeii previous to the eruption of Vesuvius. The astrologer's gift of a magic lamp transports the party to the dead city, and restores it to the condition of splendor and teeming activity in which it existed previous to the outbreak of the volcano. *Fridolin* secures the ring and returns homeward to test its might. He and his companions, cleverly disguised, appear at court. *King Carrot* is discovered in the enjoyment of all *Fridolin's* privileges, and in possession of the affection of *Cunegonde*. This perfidious creature is advised by *Coloquinte* that *Fridolin* has a talisman, the [illegible] of which *King Carrot* cannot withstand. [illegible] the ring. The jewel is at once turned against *Fridolin*, and the legitimate Sovereign of Krokodyne is once more driven forth. Vice, there is scarcely any occasion to say, is not intended to triumph more frequently in fairy spectacles than in melo-drama. The royal wanderer seeks out the kingdom of insects and enters into an alliance against *Coloquinte* with the *Queen of the Bees*. The incidents following acquaint us with the fact that the sorceress has mysteriously disappeared and that *King Carrot* is, literally, rotting after the fashion of ordinary leguminous products. His subjects tire of him and a revolt is imminent. It occurs and *King Carrot*, terrified, surrenders without striking a blow. A few seconds before his overthrow *Coloquinte* appears and warns him that he is still potent so long as a tuft on his head, which no human hand can remove, is untouched. Unluckily, however, a monkey lights upon the tuft, and the rule of the vegetable ends. *Fridolin* regains the sceptre, and it may be foreseen that his Queen will be pretty *Rosée du Soir*, who, ever since *Robin* has released her from duress, has followed the wandering monarch in the habit of a page.

No reader at all familiar with M. Sardou's dramatic compositions need be advised that his last work but one—"Rabagas" being his freshest—is by no means his best. Apart from the lack of ingenuity shown in the creation and development of the plot, the language of the original libretto—for there is much music in "King Carrot"—is of the commonest sort. Mr. Daly has made good use of the material at his disposal; and, if we except some allusions to politics, provoking demonstrations which playgoers do not attend the theatres to witness, his dialogue is not a whit more trashy than that of the original scenario. It is justice to M. Sardou to say that M. Offenbach has not outdone himself, either, in the tunes written for the spectacle. The airs are vivacious enough, but of all the numbers there is none likely to cope in popularity with the sentimental songs or the ear-taking couplets and choruses of his earlier operas. A closer acquaintance with the score, resulting from attendance at after representations of "King Carrot," may bring about a partial revision of this opinion. But it is impossible at present to pronounce the words or the notes of "King Carrot" worthy of their author and composer.

As a vehicle for the display of fine scenery and elegant dresses, we can write, we are glad to say, with less reserve. Though much can and will be done in the matter of making many of the scenic effects more impressive, by an increased rapidity in changes, by a better disposition of the masses, and by a more skillful management of the lights, parts of "King Carrot" were gorgeous pictures, and fully deserved the evidences of admiration which marked their exhibition. The scenery throughout the four acts is exceedingly beautiful and elaborate, and the costumes are new, accurate and glittering. The first tableau in act the second; the view of reanimated Pompeii—a view of which we much fear local audiences are not quite fitted to appreciate the fidelity in the matter of the actors' attire—and the Island of Monkeys, were most conspicuous among many sets. The presentation of the picture last cited afforded an opportunity for the introduction of a score of apes, whose antics produced more merriment than any of the events of the night.

To the interpretation of "King Carrot" we must allude with even greater brevity than has been observed in handling the foregoing subjects. Miss Rose Hersée embodies *Rosée du Soir*, and sings exquisitely the music allotted to her. Mrs. John Wood does wonders with the character of *Robin Lerouse*, whose lines and duties are quite beneath her. Miss Emma Howson is more than equal to the songs set down to *Cunegonde*, but the mild Princess she portrays bears a very slight resemblance to the lady of the period, whose characteristics are so clearly indicated by her language that we are rather surprised the part should have been assigned to so accomplished a songstress and so quiet a comedienne. The principal male performers are Mr. John Brougham, Mr. Stuart Robson, Mr. Robert Craig and Mr. J. F. Ketchum. If Mr. Brougham were to make it a specialty to insure bad plays against failure by figuring in them, there would be hope for the most mediocre of dramatic authors. His stage experience and his personal popularity are unfailing protection for this artist from the consequences of unworthy rôles. We are [illegible] to our belief that Mr. Brougham was never assigned to a more thankless duty than that involved in the personation of *King Carrot*. The artist's presence and spirit, it is pleasant to say, delighted the public. Mr. Robson's acting afforded immense amusement. As *Truck*, Secretary of Music to *Fridolin*, his practical sayings and doings provoked the heartiest laughter. Mr. Craig embodied *Fridolin*, and Mr. Ketchum, almost unaided, supplied some neat bits of stage-business in the subsidiary character of *Baron Koffre*, the Minister of Finance. It only remains to add to this notice that the [illegible] presented in the second act the marvelous feats which have become familiar, but which never weary, so deftly are they executed. A reception of the most enthusiastic kind awaited them, and they were recalled time and again. "King Carrot" is to hold the bills, of course, until further advised.

THE SOLDIERS' CONVENTION.

Letter from Judge Force.

The reasons for supporting Gen. Grant are [illegible] in the following letter from Judge Force, who [illegible] an able and gallant General in the Union Army during the war:

CINCINNATI, Aug. 14, 1872.

Col. L. E. Dudley, Secretary, &c.:

COLONEL: Your letter inviting me to the Convention of Soldiers and Sailors, to be held at Pittsburg next month, came while I was out of town. I am glad such a Convention is to be held. We who knew Gen. Grant in the field, when the stress of emergencies brought the inmost traits of character to the surface, know he is an honest, sober, pure minded man—upright, faithful, patient, devoted to duty. Those who know him best, honor him most.

As persons holding the office of Judge abstain from taking part in political meetings, I refrain from going to this. But I cannot refrain from having and expressing an opinion about our old leader.

Four years ago, while whisky was selling all over the country for less than the tax on its production, distillers and tax-gatherers were growing rich. Now the "Whisky Ring" has passed away, and officials do their strict duty.

Four years ago the combination called the "Indian Ring" was so strongly intrenched that it was held impregnable. It has vanished, and supplies for the Indians are now purchased and disbursed honestly.

Four years ago our difficulties with England seemed inextricable, and many people looked for war for a settlement. England has made apology in a solemn treaty, and all questions are disposed of in a way honorable to both nations.

Long usage, amounting to an unwritten amendment to the Constitution, has thrown into the hands of members of Congress the substantial appointment of a large part of the public offices, and these appointments being naturally given for political service, some bad appointments are inevitable. Gen. Grant, almost unaided and alone, has attempted to cut this evil up by the roots. His aim is shown in the appointments left in the actual control of the President. The diplomatic service is, on the whole, of a high order. His judicial appointments compare well with those of any President. The Indian Commissioners, the Commission to treat with England, and the Geneva appointments, are above cavil.

His treatment of the Southern people has been, from Lee's surrender to the present day, just without harshness, kind and magnanimous without sentimentality.

Comparing his Administration, not with an ideal standard, but with the condition of things four years ago, it is fair to say that he has done at least as much as any other President to improve and elevate the public service. The cloud of abuse which disappointed men have [illegible] will in due time pass away, and [illegible] an Administration will shine in history.

Very respectfully yours,
M. F. FORCE.

The Fourth Ward Again.

It would seem that nothing but a change of officers will render the Police force of the Fourth Precinct in any way valuable. Despite the determination expressed by the Police Board to co-operate with the Board of Excise, the vile concert saloons and other dens in the Ward are flaringly lit with gas and open for business at any hour. Last night another affray took place there. Thomas Kellaher, a boatman, was stabbed in the chest by Thomas Sullivan, of No. 300 Water-street, the keeper of a noted den. Sullivan was not arrested. Shortly after he met a man named Patrick O'Connell at the corner of James and Water streets and cut him over the eye. Kellaher was taken to the Park Hospital.

An Attempt to Swindle.

An attempt was made, on Saturday, to swindle a merchant of Long Island City, named Henry Johnson, by a sharper giving the name of Emanuel Cortes. The swindler ordered a large quantity of goods and shipping stores, valued at $1,000, to be delivered at one of the vessels lying at the Hunter's Point dock, claiming he was the Captain of the vessel, and tendered a draft on M. Taylor, of Wall-street, for $1,500, the swindler desiring Johnson to give him the $500 in change. As Johnson had not the amount, he told the Captain to return in an hour; in the mean time, his suspicions being aroused, he visited the broker's office in the City, and found the check worthless. An attempt was made to find Cortes, but the bird had flown. A number of persons in New-York had been swindled in the same way.

The Hunter's Point Fire Insurance.

The following is a list of the insurance companies in which the Standard Oil Company, whose property was destroyed in the large fire at Hunter's Point a short time ago, was insured: Liverpool and London Insurance Company, $37,500; Royal, of Liverpool, $10,000; Triumph, of Cincinnati, $10,000; Amazon, of Cincinnati, $10,000; Andes, of Cincinnati, $5,000; Allemania, of Cleveland, $2,500; Alps, of Erie, Penn., $2,500; North, of Missouri, $2,500; Ætna, of Hartford, $1,500; total, $81,500. The loss is $125,000, of which the above is all the insurance.

Raid on a Gambling-House.

Charles Anderson, of No. 13 Harrison-street, called at the Fifteenth Precinct Station-house, last night, and made a complaint against the gambling-house No. 703 Broadway. Capt. Byrne, with Detectives Henderson and Palmer, made a descent on the faro-bank and arrested Joseph Jewell, the proprietor; Samuel Watson, of No. 100 Amity-street, dealer, and Charles Mills, the negro waiter. A full set of faro tools, lay out one-box, were captured by the police. The prisoners will be arraigned at Jefferson market, before Judge Cox, to-day.

Arrest for Arson.

The lager-bier saloon of M. Unsteller, on the first-floor of the three-story frame building No. 774 Ninth-avenue, was found to be on fire shortly after 10 o'clock last night. The flames, which originated in a bundle of rags under the stairway, were extinguished without any damage. George Green, of No. 774 Ninth-avenue, was arrested and locked up in the Twenty-second Precinct, on suspicion of having set fire to the building.

The Philadelphia Stabbing Case.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Aug. 26.—James Dougherty died this morning at 6 o'clock from a wound inflicted by James Kane, who, with five others, assaulted him for something he had said about the Moyamensing Hose Company and the old Fire Department. Dougherty refused to make any disclosures about his assailant, though conscious that his injury was fatal. Kane was identified by a witness of the assault, and arrested.

Destruction of Lumber by Fire.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 26.—A large quantity of lumber, belonging to John K. Greene & Co., on Freeman-street, near Sixth, was destroyed by fire about 11¼ o'clock last night. The loss is estimated at $15,000; fully insured in Cincinnati companies.

Public Library of Kentucky.

Drawing takes place positively Sept. 28, under the management of Ex-Gov. Thomas E. Bramlette. Send for tickets or circulars to Major THOMAS H. HAYS, in charge Branch Office No. 609 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

For Mosquito Canopies for Beds, go to ROEBUCK'S, 58 Fulton-street, New-York.—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, and other interesting reading matter.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES may be had at the counter of the Publication Office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price, Five Cents.

The Baltimore Robbery

Demonstrates the oft-told tale that cheap safes, old-fashioned safes, safes not up to the times, are an invitation to burglary. Bankers may provide watchmen and may use other safeguards, but they will not put their money in the watchman's pocket, or trust it in a tin or wooden box, no matter how many guards are used. The safe, after all, is the last receptacle. No amount of watching or guarding will ever make a poor or old-style safe trustworthy. This is the cheapest and should be the best that can be made. There is but one such.

HERRING & FARREL,
Nos. 251 and 252 Broadway, Corner Murray-street.
Only manufacturers of HERRING'S NEW PATENT CHAMPION BANK SAFES.—*Advertisement.*

[illegible], Davidson & Co.,

No. 696 Broadway, Factory, No. 4 Great Jones-st., Glass-cutters and Engravers, are introducing new and fashionable patterns of cut and engraved Glass of pure crystal. Glass made to order with Initials, Crests, Monograms, &c. Also China, Plated-ware, and Gas-fixtures.—*Advertisement.*

Stings of Insects

are instantaneously relieved by a few applications of BURNETT'S KALLISTON.—*Advertisement.*

Batchelor's Hair Dye is the Best in the world—the only safe, true and perfect hair dye. No ridiculous tints—no disappointment—harmless, reliable, instantaneous black or brown. At all druggists and No. 16 Bond-st.

New 7-octave Pianos, $250.—New Organs, $50 to $60. New Melodeons, $45, cash, for the Holidays. HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

MARRIED.

PACKER—MITCHELL.—At the United States Legation, Berne, Swiss, by Rev. William F. Morgan, D.D., Rector of St. Thomas' Church, New-York, U. S. A., ELISHA A. PACKER and CAROLINE M. MITCHELL, both of New-York.

DIED.

CHICHESTER.—In Brooklyn, E. D., the 25th inst., CLARENCE CHICHESTER, aged 10 years and 10 months.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral this day, Tuesday, 27th inst., at 3½ o'clock P. M., at the residence of her brother, Lewis Chichester, No. 57 South 8th-st. Her remains will be taken to Stamford, Conn., for interment.

DEVINE.—HENRIETTA MARTHA, youngest child of Wm. H. Devine and Susan Mary Gillespie, aged 1 year, 3 months and 13 days.

Funeral Tuesday, at 4 P. M., from No. 129 Java-st., Greenpoint. Friends of the family, the members of Constitution Lodge, F. and A. M., and Constitution Chapter R. A. M., are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

GARDNER.—On Friday, Aug. 23, ELIZABETH GARDNER, aged 85 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of her brother-in-law, Daniel Van Reed, No. 98 East 4th-st., on Tuesday morning, the 27th inst., at 10 o'clock.

HUSTED.—On Monday, Aug. 26, 1872, after a lingering illness, LUCINDA, widow of the late Morris Husted, in the 74th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, N. V. Hennes, No. 11 West 50th-st., on Wednesday, Aug. 28, at 3 o'clock P. M.

IRVING.—On the 25th inst., Mrs. MARY IRVING, relict of the late Capt. Augustus Irving, aged 83 years.

Funeral from the house of her daughter, Mrs. P. G. Hearn, Jackson-st., Stapleton, Staten Island, on Tuesday, 27th inst., at 4 P. M.

LUDLUM.—Monday, Aug. 26, MARGARET, widow of the late John Ludlum, aged 61 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her daughter, Bergen-av., near Duncan-av., Jersey City Heights, Wednesday, Aug. 28, at 9 A. M.

McDOWELL.—In Brooklyn, the 25th inst., ISABELLA M., wife of Joseph T. McDowell, in her [illegible] year.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Fifth day, the 29th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., at Friends' Meeting-house, on Schermerhorn-st., near Smith-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

MUMFORD.—In Brooklyn, on Sabbath evening, Aug. 25, 1872, LIBBIE ISABELLA MUMFORD, beloved wife of Wm. Mumford and daughter of Bartlett Gale, aged 25 years.

Funeral from her late residence, No. 254 Carlton-av., on Wednesday, Aug. 28, at 3½ P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

STEELE.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Aug. 25, 1872, JONATHAN D. STEELE, aged 75 years and 5 months.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, on Tuesday, 27th inst., at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 305 Hoyt-st., Brooklyn.

SHAW.—Suddenly, at Passaic Bridge, N. J., Sunday morning, Aug. 25, MARY ANNE, wife of Edward N. Shaw, of Jersey City, aged 52 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 139 Jersey-av., Jersey City, on Wednesday, Aug. 28, at 12 o'clock M.

☞ Boston and Newburyport papers please copy.

POST.—At Quogue, Long Island, on the 24th inst., JOHN S. POST, in the 51st year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, on Tuesday, the 27th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

TOWNLEY.—On Sunday, Aug. 25, 1872, at Oldham, Passaic, N. J., HENRY E. M. TOWNLEY, youngest child of William G. and Mary Townley, aged 1 year, 9 months and 10 days.

WILLIAMS.—On Monday morning, Aug. 26, at Woodstock, Westchester County, N. Y., MAY, infant daughter of Edgar and Adelaide Williams, aged 5 days.

WILLISTON.—In Brattleboro, Vt., Aug. 19, CAROLINE BREWSTER, wife of N. B. Williston, aged 63 years.

LEBANON ENCAMPMENT No. 12, I. O. O. F.—The officers and Patriarchs will meet at the Lodge-room, No. 26 Court-st., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, at 1½ o'clock P. M., to pay the last tribute of respect to Bro. Allan T. Baker, P. C. P., from his late residence, No. 237 Washington-st., Brooklyn. By order.
WM. L. WEMMELL, C. P.
R. G. MILLARD, Financial Scribe.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.
PRICES REDUCED.
Tickets, $22; fractions in proportion. Prizes cashed, information furnished.
Orders filled. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 15 Wall-st.

GRAY'S CANTHARIDINE SEATS every other preparation for producing hair. Price $2. Depot No. 21 Lafayette-place, New-York.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS and other States and notary public, office No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BOOK ON STRICTURE, FISTULA, Piles, Impotence, diseases of the Generative Organs, by HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D., 144 Lexington-av. Mailed for 25 cents.

POLITICAL.

TENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.
GRANT, WILSON, DIX, ROBINSON.

The Soldiers' and Sailors' Club of the above District will raise a banner at their head-quarters, No. 435 5th-st., THIS EVENING at 8 o'clock. Addresses will be made by
Major WILLIARD BULLARD,
Col. WM. W. PEEBLES,
WM. H. LOCKWOOD, Esq.
All are invited.
CONSTANTINE NITZSCHE, President.
F. ROSELANDER, Secretary.

POLITICAL GOODS
of all kinds.
FIRE-WORKS, FLAGS, LANTERNS, TORCHES, BADGES, UNIFORMS, &C.
JOSEPH B. PURDY,
Nos. 23 and 25 Maiden-lane.
Established 1842. New-York.

FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

A special meeting of the Regular Republican Association of the First Assembly District will be held at their head-quarters, No. 154 Franklin-st., on TUESDAY, Aug. 27. It is intended to receive on that evening the report of their delegates to the Utica Convention, and to take such other action, as the members may deem necessary to explain and criticise the infamous manner in which their claims were disregarded by the New-York delegates. By order of the President,
NATHAN KINSLEY, Jr.

This meeting is called at the request of the undersigned:

J. Ham,	J. Downing,	C. Kalfrich,
A. Ellison,	Jos. Lefond,	D. Marquis,
J. Glen,	A. Ellison, Sr.,	J. Hennessey,
G. McConnell,	W. J. Bell,	T. Honan,
Thos. Gill,	G. W. Brynam,	A. Frier,
Thos. Morris,	Thos. Glynn,	E. Seaman,
John Morris,	W. J. Smith,	J. Colsey,
Andrew Cox,	Thos. More,	H. Davis,
John White,	Geo. Thomson,	H. Bostman,
I. W. Killmer,	Jas. Martindale,	Wm. Hagwood,
C. H. Hathaway,	Ed. Denman,	F. Rice,
A. C. Dawes,	Thos. Collins,	C. H. Martin,
Jacob Rove,	Jos. Kaiser,	J. Cruse,
Wm. Booth,	N. Kreiger,	H. Dennis,
James Quin,	W. J. R. Peake,	J. Weng,
George Stark,	J. Dennison,	J. Kneisel,
R. F. Evans,	David Price,	H. Gerber,

and hundreds of others.

PATENT OPEN-WORK BANNERS, Portraits, Flags, &c., at head-quarters, W. B. CORB, 103 Fulton-st., near William-st., N. Y.

PATENT OPEN-WORK BANNERS. Portraits painted from Original Copies. T. W. THORP, Manufacturer, 129 Fulton st., near B'dway.

APPOMATTOX GRANT AND WILSON CLUB OF THE NINETEENTH WARD.—A regular meeting of this Club will be held at their head-quarters, Brevoort Hall, 54th-st., and 3d-av., THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, Aug. 27, at 8 o'clock. By order of GEO. N. WILLIAMS, President. WM. C. BANGS, Secretary.

SIXTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—There will be a regular meeting of this Association, at their rooms, No. 324 Grand-st., on THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, Aug. 27, at 8 P. M. ENEAS ELLIOTT, President. JAMES LUDDEN, Secretary.

THE GRANT AND WILSON CAMPAIGN CLUB, Twentieth Assembly, will meet THIS EVENING, 8 o'clock, at No. 1,009 2d-av. EDWARD FITCH, President. HENRY C. BROAS, Secretary.

PATENT OPEN-WORK POLITICAL Banners, Flags and Portraits, at HOJER & GRAHAM'S, No. 97 Duane-st.

POLITICAL FLAGS—AT THE OLD stand, (established 1847,) corner Fulton and William sts. Manufactured by ANNIN & CO.

CAPES AND CAPS FOR GRANT GUARDS, Boys in Blue, Tanners, &c., manufactured at No. 16 Warren-st. BURMAN & CO.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

At the Exchange yesterday, Monday, Aug. 26, James M. Miller sold, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Richard C. Beamish, Esq., referee, the three-story and basement brown-stone house and lot situate on the south side of Eightieth-street, 275.10 feet west of Lexington-avenue, 22.4 by 102.2, to the plaintiff, Geo. W. McCulloch, for $1,600 over and above a mortgage of $8,400. Total, $10,000. No other business was transacted at the Exchange. There was, however, a very goodly number of persons in the room, among whom we noticed many of the old *habitués* of the place, who had returned from their Summer rustications and tours refreshed and invigorated, and ready to take part in the coming Autumn real estate campaign. The most of them expressed themselves as having confidence in the market, and they expect values to advance materially.

The following real estate and other property is advertised to be sold at public auction today, Aug. 27, at the Exchange:

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., referee, at the office of the Staten Island Railroad and Ferry Company, Vanderbilt Landing, Staten Island, all the property, real and personal, belonging to the said Company, comprising the Staten Island Railway and its equipments and other appurtenances, together with the steam-boats, docks, piers and landings of the Staten Island Ferry.

By James M. Miller, at 12 M., on the premises, at Tarrytown, Westchester County, N. Y., eighty plots of land, located on Union-avenue, Chateau Terrace, Hillside, Mott and Archer avenues, the same being part of the Mott and Archer farms. The property is within forty-five minutes of New-York and Boston Railroad Depots, at Tarrytown, located on high ground, and commands a fine view of the Hudson River.

Exchange Sales, Monday, Aug. 26, 1872.

NEW-YORK.

1 h. and l., 18.4x102.2, 80th-st., s. s., 275.10 ft. w. of Lexington-av. ... $10,000

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

NEW-YORK.

Monday, Aug. 26.

Henry-st., n. s., about 111.8 ft. w. of junction of Grand-st., 18.9x46.6; Grand-st., s. s., No. 517, about 105.5 ft. n. w. of junction of Henry-st., 18.8x93 ... $10,000
Roosevelt-st., s. e. corner of New-Bowery, 22.9x100.6x24.11x98.2 to New Bowery x 3.4 ... 18,000
[illegible]th-st., n. s., 303 ft. w. of Avenue C, 20x9[illegible] ... 14,500
[illegible]th-st., n. s., 305 ft. w. of 9th-av., 46x100.5 ... 7,000
[illegible]th-st., s. s., 115 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 25x100.5 ... 12,000
[illegible]d-st., n. s., 120 ft. w. of 3d-av., 20x100.5 ... 5,000
[illegible]-st., n. s., 180 ft. w. of 3d-av., 20x100.5 ... 4,000
71st-st., n. s., 75 ft. w. of Avenue A, 25x74.4 ... 4,000
[illegible]th-st., n. s., 155 ft. w. of 3d av., 16.8x102.2 ... 12,000
[illegible]th-st., n. s., 223 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x102.2 ... 7,000
[illegible]st-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 9th-av., 125x100.11 ... 14,000
Lexington-av., n. w. corner 60th-st., 20.5x70 ... 27,500
Lexington-av., n. w. corner 22d-st., 20x75 ... 30,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

V. K. STEVENSON & SON.
SEPTEMBER FREE LIST
of City Houses, Lots, &c., and forty-four pages valuable information of Real Estate, new complete City Map, &c.
No. 11 Pine-st., and No. 226 5th-av.

MADISON-SQUARE PROPERTY.
FOR SALE or TO LEASE for a term of years the property known as No. 6 East 23d-st., 50 feet by half the block. ALSO, the property No. 7 East 23d-st., 25 feet 5 inches by half the block, connecting with the above. For terms and particulars apply to EDMUND COFFIN, No. 77 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR City property, one of the finest cultivated cranberry tracts, in full bearing, on the eastern shore of New-Jersey, situated near a railroad station and equidistant from New-York and Philadelphia and one hour from Long Branch by rail. The property consists of 10 acres of cranberry land, an orchard, a farm, 3 excellent houses, large barn, sheds, &c. A splendid chance for a wholesale grocer, as it will pay from 15 to 20 per cent. on investment. Price $20,000. Apply or address Dr. JOHN T. NAGLE, Room 51, No. 280 Mulberry-st., between 9 and 4 o'clock, or No. 11 University Place after 5 P. M.

A PERFECT GEM.—A FOUR-STORY brown-stone high-stoop house in West 45th-st., near Broadway, 18x55x82; finished in hard-wood, marble hall, built only one year, having just been newly and superbly furnished throughout. Will be sold at the low price of $38,000, including furniture, if applied for at once. HENRY OGDEN, Late Ward & Ogden, Broadway, corner of 17th-st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—ON 53D-ST., near 6th-av., a four-story high-stoop brown-stone dwelling, with gas-fixtures, mirrors and shades. The house is in most complete order, and possession can be had at once. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—BUILDING No. 134 East 41st-st., near Lexington-av.; four stories high, 22x132, and 24 feet wide in the rear; adapted to a livery stable or factory. Apply to PETER CARTER, No. 530 Broadway.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON THE UPPER END of the City, only $500 each. G. LESPINASSE, No. 112 Broadway.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—THE three-story dwelling-house No. 158 Columbia-st., on Brooklyn Heights; part can remain on mortgage.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A HOME IN THE COUNTRY FOR SEVEN DOLLARS.
$7. $7. $7.
A full covenant and warranty deed of building lots, 25x100, in the towns of BABYLON AND ISLIP, on the South-side Railroad, Long Island, for SEVEN DOLLARS. No mortgage. No after payments. For sale at the office of the SUBURBAN LOT ASSOCIATION, No. 5½ Pine-st., New-York. M. RAMOS, President. Ed. B. [illegible], Secretary.

A BEAUTIFUL HOME.

Seventy-five acres of fine land, well adapted to fruits of all kinds, vegetables, wheat, corn, oats, grass, &c.; ten acres in lawn, laid out in walks and drives, and planted with shade and ornamental trees.

View of 15 to 25 Miles in extent in every direction.

A good house, with twelve rooms, with carriage-house and barn. 2,000 peach-trees in full bearing, besides apples, pears, grapes, &c.; two hours from New-York. The products will pay a fair interest on the investment, besides the benefit of a residence in a most beautiful, healthful and every way desirable section of the country. Apply to WILLARD & STONE, No. 184 Broadway.

FOR SALE IN NEWARK (WOODSIDE,) N. J., on the Newark and Paterson Railroad, a conveniently located house, containing nine rooms, with bath-room, furnace, water, &c.; price, $5,000, one-half cash. For particulars address M. E., Box No. 130 Times Office.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES lands and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

AT MONTCLAIR, N. J.—BEAUTIFULLY located plots of land for sale. For particulars of price and terms apply to A. L. GIESE & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

200,000 ACRES WESTERN LAND for sale in block. C. N. CUTLER, No. 58 Broadway.

TO EXCHANGE—A FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY residence, free of incumbrance, with cash, for a house in this City. M. DUNN, No. 202 Broadway.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FURNISHED.

TO LET—AT NEWTOWN, LONG ISLAND, ten minutes' walk from depot, for one or two years, with possession at once, house partially furnished, containing eight bedrooms, dining-room, library, two sitting-rooms, bath, kitchen, &c.; two acres ground and gardens, with stable if desired. Rent low to good tenant. Apply to FRANCIS T. WALKER & CO., No. 10 Wall-st., or JOHN CASHIN, on premises.

FIFTH-AV., OPPOSITE THE PARK, FOUR-story substantial brown-stone residence, every convenience and handsomely furnished; price, $30,000; unfurnished, low. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 226 5th-av., and No. 11 Pine-st.

FIFTH-AV.—EXTRA SIZE FURNISHED residence, between 27th and 28th sts., to let, at $350 per month; possession Sept. 1. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st. and No. 226 5th-av.

TO LET—FROM THE 1ST OR 15TH OF September, a handsome furnished residence, with stable and grounds, eligibly and beautifully located. Apply at No. 88 St. Mark's-place, Brooklyn, or at No. 119 Fulton-st., New-York.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED HOUSE, $300 per month; one for $200. Parties desiring houses or rooms apply at Everett Library, 486 6th-av.

UNFURNISHED.

A FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE English-basement house in 35th-st., near Park-av.; has recently been painted and put in complete repair; to rent unfurnished. HENRY OGDEN, Late Ward & Ogden, Broadway, corner 17th-st.

TO RENT—NO. 105 EAST 123D-ST.—THREE rooms suitable for a gentleman and wife for light housekeeping; rent, $15 per month; family private.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A FULLY-FURNISHED HOUSE for a private family, between 14th and 42d sts. and 5th and Lexington avs. Address, stating full particulars, W. W. W., Box No. 169 Times Office.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—ANDREW BERNHEIM against BABETTA ADELSBERGER and others.—In pursuance of a judgment of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, made in the above entitled action, dated the 18th day of July, A. D. 1872, I, David McAdam, the referee in said judgment named, will expose for sale at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 19th day of August, 1872, at 12 M., by Joseph McGuire, auctioneer, the following described premises, viz.: The lot of land and premises situate on the north-easterly side of Fourth-street, in the City of New-York, beginning at a point on the north-easterly side of Fourth-street, aforesaid, distant in a south-easterly direction two hundred and fifteen feet one inch and five-sevenths of an inch from the corner formed by the intersection of the south-easterly side of Avenue C. with the north-easterly side of Fourth-street, and running thence north-easterly on a line parallel with Avenue C. ninety-six feet; thence south-easterly twenty-one feet five inches and one-seventh of an inch; thence south-westerly ninety-six feet, to the said north-easterly side of Fourth-street, aforesaid; and thence north-westerly along the north-easterly side of Fourth-street, twenty-one feet five inches and one-seventh of an inch, to the place of beginning.—Dated New-York, July 26, 1872.
DAVID McADAM, Referee, No. 11 Chambers-st.
The above sale was adjourned until Sept. 5, 1872, at same hour and place.
au20-law2wTu* DAVID McADAM, Referee.

Jere. Johnson, Jr., Auctioneer.
GRAND OPENING OF FALL CAMPAIGN! GREATEST SALE OF THE CENTURY! 800 SUPERB LOTS AT AUCTION! OCEAN POINT, OLD ROCKAWAY, L. I., Near Celebrated WOODSBURGH PAVILION, TUESDAY, SEPT. 3, 1872.
Two excursion trains; two bands—Grafulla's. Two immense tents. Two National salutes—Harrison. An original song. Music by Antonio Reiff. Grand chorus of 1,000 voices.
Sale peremptory. Terms easy. Maps nearly ready. Personal application must be made for tickets. No requests by mail answered.
JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer, No. 23 Nassau-st., New-York.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING. Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LET—A LARGE BASEMENT, WITH two ovens, suitable for bread and pie bakery, corner 33d-st. and Broadway and 6th-av., old stand. WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 1½ Pine-st.

AUCTION SALES.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE OF THE JUNCTION RAILROAD.—Notice is hereby given, that pursuant to a decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Indiana, rendered on the 23d day of May, 1872, in a certain cause in Chancery, wherein Joseph C. Butler and Charles B. Foote, Trustees, were complainants, and the Junction Railroad Company, Morris K. Jesup and Charles Lanier, Trustees, and others were defendants; and also pursuant to a decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of Ohio, rendered on the 4th day of June, 1872, in a certain cause in Chancery wherein the said Morris K. Jesup and Charles Lanier, Trustees, were complainants, and the said Junction Railroad Company, and the said Joseph C. Butler and Charles B. Foote, Trustees, and others were defendants, the undersigned Receiver in the causes and Commissioner to make sale as designated in both said decrees, will on THURSDAY, the 19th day of September, 1872, at 12 o'clock noon, at the door of the Court-house of said Circuit Court of the United States in the City of Indianapolis, in the State of Indiana, offer for sale at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, ($50,000 of which will be paid at the time of sale, and the balance on delivery of possession, and within thirty days from sale,) all the following property and franchises, viz.: the Railroad of the said Junction Railroad Company leading from the said City of Indianapolis, through the counties of Marion, Hancock, Shelby, Rush, Fayette, and Union, in the State of Indiana, and the County of Butler in the State of Ohio to the City of Hamilton, in said County and State, together with all the franchises of said Company, its right of way, road-bed, track, switches, depots, water stations, cars, locomotives, machinery, fixtures and property of every kind whatsoever owned by said Company, excepting, however, one and one-half acres of ground situate near the Eastern boundary of said City of Indianapolis, claimed by Jonathan M. Ridenour, and which is specifically described in said first named decree, and thereby for the present exempted from sale.
The property and franchises aforesaid will be sold as an entirety, as well that portion thereof situate within the State of Ohio, as that situate within the State of Indiana, the said two decrees, which are concurrent and co-operative, so ordering and decreeing.
WILLIAM D. GRISWOLD, Receiver and Commissioner to sell.

Albert H. Waldron, Auctioneer.
Sales-rooms, Nos. 108 Liberty, 111 Cedar, and 22 Church-st.
SECOND-HAND FURNITURE, CARPETS, BEDDING, &c., the entire contents of a private residence, On WEDNESDAY, Aug. 28, 1872, At 10½ o'clock.
WALDRON & COOKE will, as above, sell the entire contents of a first-class residence; also part of the furniture of two dwellings, making a large sale of second-hand, first class goods, and including every thing used in house-keeping from kitchen to garret. Catalogues at sale.

John H. Draper & Co., Auctioneers.
THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY will sell 100,000 TONS SCRANTON COAL At public auction, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 28, at 12 o'clock noon, at No. 26 Exchange-place. SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

Edward M. Brown, Auctioneer.
BY BROWN & SECOMB.—THIS DAY (Tuesday), Aug. 27, at 11 o'clock, within their store, fresh Palermo Lemons ex steam-ship *Spain*, and can be seen on Pier No. 47 North River; also, fresh Naples and Palermo Oranges and Lemons, ex *Alessandria*, and can be seen on Pier No. 20 North River.

AUCTION SALE.—THURSDAY, AUG. 29, at 11 o'clock, at No. 220 West 23d-st., all the elegant household furniture belonging to Miss Helen Josephine Mansfield, viz.: Piano-forte, parlor suites, bronzes, chamber, dining furniture, &c.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES SCRIBNER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Mitchells and A. B. Crane, No. 27 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 8th day of July, 1872.
CLARENCE G. MITCHELL, JOHN BLAIR SCRIBNER, } Executors.
jy9-law6mTu

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM P. FURNISS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to Jacob D. Vermilye, one of the subscribers at the Merchants' National Bank, No. 42 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of January next.—Dated, New-York, the 24th day of June, 1872.
SOPHIA R. C. FURNISS, MARGARET E. ZIMMERMAN, JACOB D. VERMILYE, Executors.
jy2-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHRISTIAN UHL, deceased, of the City of New-York, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Samuel Hirsch, counsellor-at-law, at No. 319 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of February, next.—Dated New-York, the 6th day of August, 1872. LOUISA UHL, Executrix.
a13-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SUSAN VAN AUKEN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of S. Burckhalter, No. 188 Chambers-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 23d day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of July, 1872. STEPHEN BURKHALTER, ENOCH KETCHAM, Executors.
jy23-lawtmTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against John S. Hunt, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 71 Genesee-st., in the City of Utica, Oneida County, N. Y., on or before the 20th day of September next.—Dated Utica, the 11th day of March, 1872. WARD HUNT, Jr., Executor of John S. Hunt, dec'd.
mh12-lawtmTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES C. CONROY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 22 Vesey-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 4th day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 26th day of August, 1872. MICHAEL J. O'CONNOR, Executor.
au27-lawtmTu*

FREELAND, A. H.—IN PURSUANCE OF an order of Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of A. H. FREELAND, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 425 West 24th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 10th day of May, 1872. SOPHIA FREELAND, Executrix.
my14-lawtmTu*

BUSINESS CHANCES.

ANY YOUNG MAN ABOUT TO ENTER business with capital, desiring an assistant thoroughly capable, and on whom he can rely, one having had nearly eight years' experience in office and business management for himself and others; energetic and alive to the times; understands German and French, and holding high references, would be pleased to hear from him at once. Please address J. M. B., care J. M. Emerson, 68 Nassau-st., New-York.

AN ESTABLISHED BUSINESS, THAT will bear strict investigation, worth $5,000 per year, for sale, or exchange in part for real estate in or near this City. Address MANHATTAN, Box No. 179, Times Office.

$80,000 HALF INTEREST IN AN established manufacturing business to exchange for real estate and cash. Address A. B., Box No. 110 Times Office.

DENTISTRY.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT pain; fifteen years; benumbing application. Beautiful teeth, $1; set, $10. Plumpers for hollow cheeks. J. JAY VILLERS, No. 255 Grand-st., near Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

TRAFFIC GUARANTEE AND REDEMPTION BONDS

7 per cent. Gold Interest.
Mortgage $15,000 per Mile.
Completed and Fully Equipped Railway,
228 Miles Long,
Entirely Within the STATE OF ILLINOIS.

FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND GOLD BONDS OF THE
Springfield and Illinois South-eastern Railway,
INTEREST PAYABLE FEBRUARY AND AUGUST, FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX, AT THE Office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, IN NEW-YORK.
PRICE, 90 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

These Bonds, representing an unusually light Mortgage upon a Finished Railway, fully equipped, extending centrally through one of the richest and most populous States of the Union, remarkable for the great success of its different Railways, offer unusual inducements to the investor seeking a PROFITABLE AND SAFE SECURITY.

The holder of this Bond has the right to vote at all elections.

By the terms of a Traffic Guarantee Contract with the well-known

Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis Railway,

(four of whose Directors, including the President and Vice-President, are also DIRECTORS IN THE SPRINGFIELD AND ILLINOIS SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY,)

A large number of these Bonds will be purchased by lot semi-annually AT PAR and Accrued Interest, *giving the fortunate holders Eleven per cent. Profit on their investment, besides nearly Nine per cent. Interest.*

We respectfully invite the attention of all Capitalists to this Security as a particularly safe and desirable one.

Pamphlets and Maps with full particulars furnished by us on written or personal application.

JONES & SCHUYLER, NO. 12 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Financial Agents of the Company.

TWENTY PER CENT. INVESTMENT.

THE AMERICAN BRIDGE COMPANY, OF CHICAGO, ILL.
L. B. BOOMER, of Chicago, President.
(ORGANIZED AUG. 1, 1870.)
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL STOCK, $1,000,000

The whole amount of the authorized Capital Stock of this Company not having been issued, the balance thereof will be issued to subscribers at par, payments for same to be made in four installments of 25 per cent. each, viz.:

25 PER CENT. JULY 15, 1872.
25 PER CENT. AUG. 1, 1872.
25 PER CENT. SEPT. 1, 1872.
25 PER CENT. OCT. 1, 1872.

The Subscription Books now open at the office of the undersigned will be closed as soon as the new stock is fully subscribed. All past due installments must be paid with interest at time of subscription.

The total amount of stock issued at this time is $414,700, and on this basis the Company shows a present surplus of $136,290 97, and is now doing a flourishing business. One thousand men are constantly employed in their extensive works, and they now have on hand $1,250,000 of work for various railroads in the United States, among which may be mentioned the

CHICAGO, R. I. & PACIFIC, CHICAGO & NORTH-WESTERN, MICHIGAN CENTRAL, MISSOURI PACIFIC, ATLANTIC & PACIFIC, &c.

and the Company is now offered work to the amount of over $6,000,000, including some of the largest bridges ever built in this country; to accept of which, and further business, necessitates a larger working capital, as immense amounts of material have to be kept constantly on hand, and the Company are frequently obliged to receive, in part payment for their work, railroad and other bonds, which are perfectly good securities, but not always immediately marketable.

A point of incidental but great importance to those seeking security is the fact that the Company own thirty acres of land in Chicago, which leading real estate dealers say will be worth, in six years, at least $1,000,000 [illegible] equal to the whole proposed capital.

The career of the American Bridge Company, though brief, has already fully demonstrated the profitableness of the enterprise. The Company has constructed since its organization, and up to the 31st of December, 1871, a total of 18,127 feet of bridges, 15 turning tables, and 16 iron roofs, and pneumatic and screw pile substructures, costing $3,400,000, and have facilities for the construction of pneumatic piles unsurpassed by any Company in the country, and a capacity for the construction of at least 150 feet of bridges for every working day in the year.

The Iron Railroad and Highway Bridge at Leavenworth, of three spans of 340 feet each, and the Union Pacific Bridge across the Missouri River, of eleven spans of 250 feet each, were constructed by this Company.

The net profit arising from this business, as shown by the books of the Company up to the 31st of March, 1872, was the sum of $373,482 14, or at the rate of $224,089 28 per annum, being over 50 per cent. upon the capital stock then outstanding. With the proposed new structures, machinery, &c., the Company will have much greater capacity, and the proceeds of the increased issue of stock will enable them to buy material for cash, thereby making a saving of from $50,000 to $75,000 per year.

The Company can undoubtedly, on above basis, make dividends of from 20 to 25 per cent. per annum on the full amount of capital, $1,000,000, with a fair prospect of considerable increase.

The undersigned are prepared to give to those inquiring, the fullest details and entire satisfaction regarding the reliability of the Company's statements, and the unquestioned integrity and ability of its officers.

We confidently commend to capitalists the above, as an investment worthy their attention.

MARVIN BROS., BANKERS, No. 49 Exchange-place, New-York. Sole Financial Agents in the East.

TEN PER CENT. KANSAS SCHOOL BONDS.
Principal and interest payable in New-York. The safest and most desirable of bond investments. FOR SALE BELOW PAR.
Also, Nebraska School bonds, at prices that will pay the investor twelve to fifteen per cent. interest.
FITCH, OTIS & CO., Bankers, No. 11 Pine-st., New-York.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

LOST—ON OR ABOUT OCT. 11, 1871, BY H. KENNEDY & CO., Brokers, No. 11 Broad-st., New-York, certificate number 2,470 for ten (10) shares of the CAPITAL STOCK OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, (in New-York.) The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning the same to them at their office, No. 11 Broad-st. NEW-YORK, Aug. 21, 1872.

WE OFFER FOR SALE—A LIMITED amount of NEW-YORK STATE 6s, due 1887, principal and interest, payable in GOLD. GWYNNE & DAY, No. 16 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

I., B. & W.

EXTENSION RAILWAY
First Mortgage 7 Per Cent. Convertible
GOLD BONDS,
AT 90 AND INTEREST,

Issued by the Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Railway to aid in building the EXTENSION line West, in a direct line from Champaign (155 miles) to the Mississippi River at Keokuk, and a branch from White Heath (22 miles) to Decatur, all in the State of Illinois. The bonds are secured by a first and only mortgage on the EXTENSION, now being rapidly constructed in the most thorough manner by able and experienced contractors, who represent a capital of several millions of dollars, which insures the last rail being laid at an early date. About 60 miles are already finished and 150 miles graded; the whole line, 217 miles, will be completed early in 1873. We have been connected and entirely familiar with the I. B. & W. Railway from its early organization. It was completed in the Autumn of 1870, and has developed rapidly into a SUCCESSFUL AND WEALTHY CORPORATION, having a large revenue from its largely increasing business. With the EXTENSION it will be one corporation, with 420 miles of road, located in a commanding position in the heart of the best portion of the country.

The counties on the line of the EXTENSION in 1870 had a population of 242,330; valuation of real and personal estate, $191,000,000; bushels of grain raised, 27,600,000; value of farm products, $25,370,000, and live stock, $15,349,000; to which may safely be added 15 per cent. to represent the present population and value. THE COUNTIES ON THE OLD LINE AND THE EXTENSION TOGETHER CONTAIN A POPULATION OF NEARLY THREE-QUARTERS OF A MILLION, AND A PROPERTY VALUATION EXCEEDING $400,000,000.

From these statistics it will be readily seen that the EXTENSION will have a Local Business that will make it a complete success. In addition to this it will have the entire Through Traffic of the Missouri, Iowa, and Nebraska Road, connecting with it on the Mississippi River, and extending West to the Missouri, 300 miles, where it connects with the Midland Pacific in Nebraska. These two corporations, and also the Peoria and Rock Island (91 miles,) and the Davenport and St. Paul (300 miles,) although separate corporations, ARE CONTROLLED IN THE INTEREST OF THE INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN RAILWAY, and practically, will be a united line of more than 1,200 miles, the through business of which will pass over the I., B. & W. This is an East and West trunk route and has no parallel competing line. The Eastern connections at Indianapolis are the Pennsylvania Central, Baltimore and Ohio, Bellefontaine, Lake Shore, and New-York Central, and other roads centering at this point. From the Sea-board to the West and North-west distances are materially reduced via this system of roads; so much so that it cannot fail to be the popular line for travel and business. Liberal subscriptions to the stock were made by towns and counties on the line of the EXTENSION, and the remainder has been taken by experienced railroad men and Eastern capitalists.

These facts cannot fail to make the bonds, which will be issued only on completed road, take high rank among the best railway securities.

The bonds are $1,000 each, convertible into stock at par, at the option of the holder, and may be registered free of charge.

Coupons, payable January and July 1, free of tax.

The bonds may now be had from banks and bankers throughout the country.

We offer them at present at 90 and interest, and recommend them strongly to our friends and investors as one of the safest and most desirable securities on the market.

Bonds delivered free of express charges. Maps, pamphlets and circulars furnished on application.

TURNER BROTHERS, Bankers, No. 14 Nassau-st.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Nos. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WARREN-ST.
Capital, - - - - $1,000,000
Pays Four per Cent. Interest per Annum on Deposits, Subject to Check at Sight. Pays Five Per Cent. Interest Per Annum on Special Deposits Remaining Six Months or Longer.
ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR ESTATES, and especially for RAILROAD MORTGAGE BONDS.
D. R. MANGAM, President.
R. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President.
R. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

GREENLEAF, NORRIS & CO., NO. 66 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK,
Offer for sale, and confidently recommend as a safe investment, the First Mortgage Eight Per Cent. Bonds of the
MILWAUKEE AND NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
Of which more than sixty miles are already in operation, and the iron is being laid on the balance of the line at the rate of half a mile per day.
No bonds issued except on road fully finished and equipped, and mortgage but $16,000 per mile.
NEW-YORK DIRECTORS: JESSE HOYT AND A. H. BARNEY.
Full particulars, with maps, pamphlets, &c., furnished on application personally or by letter.
Price for the present, 92½ and accrued interest.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., BANKERS, No. 74 BROADWAY.
Letters of Credit for travelers, and Bills of Exchange issued on all the principal cities of Europe. Correspondents in London: CITY BANK OF LONDON.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, HOUSATONIC AND NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 137 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 8, 1872.
A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company is hereby called, to be held at this office, on the 10th day of September, 1872, at 12 o'clock A. M., for the following purposes, viz.:
1. To take action on the acceptance of a resolution adopted by the General Assembly of the State of Connecticut at its May session, 1872, affecting the charter of the Company and the powers and privileges in that State.
2. For the purpose of taking into consideration and voting upon an agreement for the consolidation of this Company and its railroad with the Company and railroad of the Southern Westchester Railroad Company, made and entered into by the directors of said Companies respectively. S. SERGEANT, Secretary.

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE OF THE SOUTHERN WESTCHESTER RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 141 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 8, 1872.
A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company is hereby called, to be held at this office, on the 10th day of September, 1872, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of taking into consideration and voting upon an agreement for the consolidation of this Company and its railroad with the Company and railroad of the New-York, Housatonic and Northern Railroad Company, made and entered into by the directors of said Companies respectively. S. SERGEANT, Secretary.

COLUMBUS AND INDIANA CENTRAL INCOME BONDS wanted by HANNA BROS., Dealers in Railroad Bonds, No. 11 Wall-st. and No. 2 New-st.

BONDS OF CITY OF ST. PAUL, MINN., Eight per Cent. Semi-annual interest in New-York. For sale at par and interest by FITCH, OTIS & CO., Bankers, No. 11 Pine-st., New-York.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

FINANCIAL.

$5,000,000.

A PRIME INVESTMENT AT A LOW PRICE.
THE CHICAGO AND CANADA SOUTHERN
First Mortgage Sinking Fund 30 Years
SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS
Interest Payable April and October at the Union Trust Company,
AT 90 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

This road is the Western link in the new AIR LINE from BUFFALO to CHICAGO and runs from the Detroit River to Chicago in nearly a straight line.

The road is a part of the same line as the Canada Southern and is being built by the same men, viz.: Milton Courtright, John F. Tracy, David Dows, Wm. L. Scott, Henry Farnam, R. A. Forsyth, Jno. M. Burke, M. L. Sykes, Jr., all Directors either in the Chicago and North-west or the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific; George Opdyke, of the Midland Road; Sidney Dillon, Daniel Drew, John Ross, David Stewart, Samuel J. Tilden, Kenyon Cox, and other prominent railroad men.

The Road, like the Canada Southern, will have steel rails (60 pounds to the yard) throughout; is practically straight and level; much shorter, and can be run with greater speed and safety than any other road connecting with Buffalo and Chicago.

Twenty-five miles are finished and running; seventy-five miles more are so far advanced as to be finished by Jan. 1; and the entire road will be completed during the ensuing year. Steel rails and ties for one-half the entire road have already been purchased.

The builders of the road control enough of its Chicago feeders to obtain for it a profitable business from the start, having projected the line to accommodate existing business and having seen the necessity for another trunk line between Chicago and the Atlantic sea-board, located expressly with the view of obtaining the cheapest transportation practicable.

The branch lines will make the shortest connections between Chicago and Toledo, and Chicago and Detroit, as well as between all these points and Buffalo.

The Canada Southern Bonds, in every particular like these, were eagerly taken, the last of them several weeks ago, by the best class of investors, and were on the market a shorter time than any other railroad loan of like amount for years past.

The proceeds of these bonds will complete the entire line, and we recommend them with the same confidence as we did the Canada Southern, and regard them as in every way a choice security.

Pamphlets and all information furnished by

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER, BANKERS, NO. 10 WALL-ST.,
WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., BANKERS, NO. 27 PINE-ST.

MIDLAND FIRST MORTGAGE

7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds,
ISSUED BY THE MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO. AND GUARANTEED BY NEW-YORK MIDLAND.

The MONTCLAIR is the DIRECT and SHORT LINE OF THE MIDLAND through New-Jersey. Its bonds are issued on the basis of half cost. They are GUARANTEED. It is a home road, running DIRECT FROM THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, assured of a large business and a fine future. THIS BOND OFFERS AN ADVANTAGE OVER ALL THE OTHER MIDLAND FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, IN THAT, WITH EQUAL SECURITY, IT IS LESS IN PRICE.

We commend it to investors.

For sale by Allen, Stephens & Co., NO. 25 PINE-ST.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS, 16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT. BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD. MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WOOD & DAVIS,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN RAILROAD BONDS,
Keep on hand a variety of choice bonds to supply investors, furnish bonds advertised on the market at subscription prices, execute orders for Government securities, gold and railroad stocks, and do a GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS, NO. 34 PINE-ST.
C. D. WOOD, SAM'L D. DAVIS. Formerly of Vermilye & Co.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, Aug. 22, 1872.
PROPOSALS FOR $1,768,000 STOCKS OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the Controller's office until Tuesday, Sept. 3, 1872, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the sums of ONE MILLION SEVEN HUNDRED AND SIXTY-EIGHT THOUSAND DOLLARS of Stock of the City and County of New-York, to wit:
ADDITIONAL NEW CROTON AQUEDUCT STOCK, authorized by chap. 230, Laws of 1870, payable Aug. 1, 1900 ... $[illegible]
ADDITIONAL CROTON WATER STOCK, authorized by chap. 35, amended chap. 239 Laws of 1871, payable Nov. 1, 1891 ... 150,000
ASSESSMENT FUND STOCK (County,) authorized by chap. 382, sec. 7, Laws of 1869, payable Nov 1, 1897 ... 768,000
CITY PARKS IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK, authorized by chap. 390, Laws of 1871, payable in thirty years ... 400,000
WATER STOCK OF 1870, authorized by chap. 383, sec. 8, Laws of 1870, payable Nov 1, 1902 ... 200,000
Said stocks will bear interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, payable on the 1st day of May and November in each year.
The proposals will state the amount of stock desired and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the Chamberlain the sums awarded to them respectively, together with any premiums thereon.
On presenting to the Controller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposit, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from the dates of payment.
Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Stocks of the City and County of New York," and inclosed in a second envelope addressed to the Controller.
The right is reserved on the part of the Controller to reject any or all of the bids, if in his judgment the interests of the Corporation require it.
ANDREW H. GREEN, Controller.

LOST—COUPONS NUMBERED 11, 12 AND 13, for $35 each, on bond numbered 7, for $500, of the Beloit and Madison Railroad Company, payable at the American Exchange National Bank of New-York. A suitable reward will be paid by the Ninth National Bank.

FINANCIAL.

THE INDIANA AND ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY'S

First Mortgage 7 Per Cent. SINKING FUND GOLD BONDS, FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.
An East and West Air Line of 152 Miles, Indianapolis, Ind., to Decatur, Ill.

This road passes through a belt of the best settled and richest agricultural and mineral country of Indiana and Illinois, averaging thirty miles in width with no other East and West railway built or projected through it. It crosses, in Parke and Vermillion Counties, the rich

BLOCK COAL FIELD

of Indiana, which alone will supply an ample business.

Thirty miles through Hendricks County, Indiana, just completed, opened and paid for.

Whole Western Division Monticello to Decatur, eighty-five miles, to be finished in 1872. Graduation nearly done and materials (except iron) already procured; bridge over Wabash ready for superstructure.

Eastern Division, sixty-seven miles, partly graded, and to be finished in 1873.

$2,200,000 IN CASH ALREADY EXPENDED ON THE ROAD, AND $1,500,000 REMAINING TO BE CALLED FROM TWENTY SUBSCRIBERS, AMONG WHOM ARE W. R. GUION, SIDNEY DILLON, JAY COOKE & CO., CLARK, DODGE & CO., J. & W. SELIGMAN, VIBBARD, FOOTE & CO., AND PAUL S. FORBES, OF NEW-YORK; BENJ. E. BATES, OF BOSTON; HENRY LEWIS, OF PHILADELPHIA; AND G. M. PULLMAN, OF CHICAGO.

Besides the right of way the Company owns 12,000 acres of land, chiefly in Indiana, of which 2,000 acres are the best BLOCK COAL LANDS. It has also SUBSCRIPTIONS IN BONDS AND CASH from counties, towns and individuals of $700,000.

The road connects at both termini with the most important THROUGH RAILWAY LINES of the West, and being by many miles shorter than any other line, will be indispensable to them, while its local business alone will insure good dividends on the stock.

Bonds $1,000 each, payable to Union Trust Company, Trustee or bearer, July 1, 1892, in gold coin. Coupons, also in gold, payable Jan. 1 and July 1, in New-York, or at Union Bank of London, at fixed exchange of [illegible] sterling.

SINKING FUND of 2½ per cent. a year on gross earnings to be invested by Trustee in Bonds at not exceeding par.

For sale at 90 and accrued interest, by the Financial agents of the Company,

WALKER, ANDREWS & CO., No. 14 Wall-st.

FIRE REINSURANCE COMPANY OF AMERICA.

Cash Capital $500,000, with privilege to increase to $1,000,000.

This Company is chartered by the State of New-York; is the first institution of the kind in this country, and is modeled after the Reinsurance Companies so long and favorably known in Germany, Austria and Russia for their large dividends.

There is no personal liability of stockholders.

DIRECTORS:
EMIL SAUER, President German-American Bank.
Gen. JOHN A. DIX, No. 1 West 21st-st.
THOMAS W. PEARSALL, No. 57 Wall-st.
WILLIAM MILES, President Sixpenny Savings Bank.
GEO. P. POLLEN, formerly of Pollen & Colgate, No. 2 Waverley-place.
LEOPOLD SCHMIDT, of Janken, Schmidt & Ruperti, No. 46 Broad-st.
FRED'K KUHNE, of Knauth, Nachod & Kühne, No. 51 Broad-st.
S. S. MARSHALL, of Marshall & Verplank, White Plains.
SAMUEL LEGGETT, No. 24 East 41st-st.
THOMAS VARKER, of Lord & Taylor.
LANCASTER UNDERHILL, No. 324 Broadway.
WM. H. COX, Cashier Mechanics' National Bank.
SAMUEL L. PARSONS, No. 163 Broadway.
JOHN W. DIX, No. 1 West 21st-st.
C. H. MEDAY, No. 543 Washington-st.
ADAM E. CAMERON, foot of East 23d-st.
JULIEN T. MYERS, of Lawrence, Myers & Co., No. 35 South William-st.
S. MORRIS LOCKE, of Locke & Montague, No. 44 Cliff-st.
JAMES C. COURTER, Mayor of the City of Yonkers.
WM. H. SCHERMERHORN, No. 230 West 23d-st.
CHARLES A. SILLIMAN, of Silliman & Co., No. 17 Coenties-slip.
OSCAR SMEDBERG, Counselor-at-law, No. 43 Wall-st.

SAMUEL LEGGETT, President.
JOHN W. DIX, Vice-President.
SAMUEL L. PARSONS, Secretary.
Temporary office, No. 163 Broadway.

The undersigned have been appointed Commissioners by the Board of Directors to receive subscriptions to the capital stock of the "Fire Reinsurance Company," and will open books for such subscriptions on MONDAY, Sept. 2, 1872, at the German-American Bank, No. 29 Broadway.
EMIL SAUER. WILLIAM MILES.

Heidelbach, Frank & Co.,

BANKERS, No. 52 Exchange-place, New-York,
ISSUE STERLING EXCHANGE And Letters of Credit on all the principal cities of Europe.
Receive Deposits subject to Sight Drafts, and allow Interest on Daily Balances at the rate of Four per Cent. per Annum.
Issue Certificates of Deposit,
Negotiate State, Municipal and Railroad Loans in Europe, through their house,
HEIDELBACH, GANS & CO., BERLIN, GERMANY.

Geo. Opdyke & Co.,

BANKERS, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.
ACCOUNTS OF BANKS, BANKERS, CORPORATIONS, FIRMS AND INDIVIDUALS SOLICITED.
DEPOSITORS ENJOY THE SAME ADVANTAGES AS WITH INCORPORATED BANKS. FOUR PER CENT. ON DAILY BALANCES, CREDITED MONTHLY.
COLLECTIONS MADE AT LOWEST RATES. INVESTMENT SECURITIES A SPECIALTY.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., No. 11 Nassau-st., New-York, OFFER FOR SALE THE BALANCE OF THE BONDS OF COOK COUNTY, ILLINOIS. INTEREST SEVEN PER CENT. MATURING 1892. PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
This county contains the City of Chicago. The debt is small and the security undoubted. For further particulars apply as above.

A FIRST-CLASS SECURITY

REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE MASONIC HALL AND ASYLUM FUND, INCORPORATED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.
Mortgage of $400,000 on the land and Masonic building at the corner of 6th-av. and 23d-st., New-York.
Cost of land and building, when completed, $1,000,000.
Principal of bonds payable 1891. Interest 7 per cent. Coupons payable semi-annually, March 15 and Sept. 15, at the office of the Union Trust Co.
A few of these bonds remaining unsold can be had upon application to O. D. ASHLEY & CO., Bankers, No. 27 Nassau-st.

FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD BONDS.
We offer for sale a limited amount of the LEAVENWORTH, ATCHISON AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. BONDS, INTEREST GUARANTEED BY THE PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY OF MISSOURI.
The Bonds are due Oct. 1, 1889. Interest payable April 1 and Oct. 1, AT THE NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE. Whole amount of the loan $500,000.
The Road runs from Leavenworth to Atchison, Kansas, [illegible] miles, and is leased to the Pacific Railroad of Missouri until Dec. 31, 1886. By the terms of this lease the Leavenworth, Atchison and North-western Railroad receives [illegible] per cent. of the gross earnings, but never less than $52,500 per annum.
THE PACIFIC RAILROAD OF MISSOURI AGREES TO DEPOSIT THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST ON THESE BONDS IN THE NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE.
The Road has been in operation under this lease for the past two years.
We can, therefore, confidently recommend these Bonds as a first-class security in every respect, and advise investment in them, as we are enabled to offer them at the LOW PRICE OF 85 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.
HALLGARTEN & CO., No. 28 Broad-st. NORTHRUP & CHICK, No. 6 Wall-st.

CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, CITY HALL, BROOKLYN, Aug. 23, 1872.
SEALED PROPOSALS, PROPERLY indorsed, will be received at this office, until 12 o'clock on THURSDAY, 29th inst., for the following Brooklyn 7 per cent. Bonds:
$60,000 Tax Certificates, due Sept. 1, 1873.
$60,000 Tax Certificates, due Sept. 1, 1874.
$60,000 Tax Certificates, due Sept. 1, 1875.
Certificates to be issued in amounts of $5,000 and $50,000 each.
F. A. SCHROEDER, Controller.

STEAMBOATS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT

HARLEM AND NEW-YORK NAVIGATION COMPANY.
COMMENCING JULY 1, 1872.
Steamers SYLVAN GROVE, SYLVAN STREAM, SYLVAN GLEN and SYLVAN DELL.
Landing at Harlem, 120th-st., 109th-st., Astoria, 92d-st. and Peck-slip.
WAY—Landing at 120th-st., 109th-st., Astoria and 11th-st.—Leave Harlem—6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7:15 P. M.
EXPRESS—Landing at 120th-st. and Peck-slip only—Leave Harlem—[illegible] P. M.
WAY—Landing at 11th-st., Astoria, 109th-st., 120th-st. and 126th-st.—Leave Peck-slip—6:15, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6:15, 7 P. M.
EXPRESS—Landing at 92d-st. and 120th-st. Harlem—Leave Peck-slip—[illegible]
The 6 A. M. boat from Harlem, and 6:15 P. M. from Peck-slip, do not land at 109th-st.
Freight received from 7 A. M. until 5 P. M.
Schools and picnics taken on reasonable terms.
SUNDAY ARRANGEMENT.
Boats leave Harlem at 9:30 A. M., and hourly and half-hourly thereafter during the day, landing at Astoria and 11th-st. each trip. Last boat leaves Harlem at 7:30 P. M. and Peck-slip at 8:30 P. M.
This is the only line connecting with the regular line of boats for High Bridge.
Passengers by this line of boats can visit the Government Works at Hell Gate, Schneider's and Schützen Parks at Astoria, Christ Park and Karl's Park at North New-York, and High Bridge.
J. P. TALLMAN, Superintendent.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
FALL RIVER LINE
FOR BOSTON, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER. Daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 P. M.
From Pier No. 28 North River, foot Murray-st. The world-renowned steamers
BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE.
Capt. A. G. SIMMONS, Capt. B. M. SIMMONS.
The most direct route to Taunton, Middleboro, Plymouth, New-Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket and all points on the South Shore and Cape Cod Railway. Also, through tickets to Framingham, Fitchburg, Lowell, Concord, Nashua, Manchester, Lawrence, Plymouth, the WHITE MOUNTAINS, and all points north. Promenade concerts every evening by Hall's celebrated brass, reed and string bands. For tickets and state-rooms, apply at No. 241 Broadway, No. 229 Broadway, corner Spring; Broadway, corner 23d-st., Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the pier.
A. P. BACON, Superintendent.
H. H. MANGAM, General Freight Agent.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—The largest and most magnificent River steamers in the world. The ST. JOHN, DREW and DEAN RICHMOND. One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41, North River, every afternoon, (Sunday excepted,) at 6 o'clock. Arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West, North and East. Returning, leave the steam-boat landing at Albany at 8 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North and East.
Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and at Dodd's Express, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn, and baggage checked to destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

STEAMER HELEN—FOOT FRANKLIN ST., FOR RED BANK and intermediate landings.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, 22d, 3:00 P. M.	Friday, 23d, 6:30 A. M.
Friday, 23d, 12:30 M.	Saturday, 24th, 6:30 A. M.
Saturday, 24th, 12:30 P. M.	Monday, 26th, 7:00 A. M.
Monday, 26th, 3:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 27th, 8:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 27th, 3:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 28th, 9:00 A. M.
Wednesday, 28th, 3:30 P. M.	Thursday, 29th, 10:00 A. M.

STEAMER SEA BIRD—FOOT FRANKLIN ST., FOR RED BANK and intermediate landings.
[illegible]

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY LINE boats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW, (commencing May 27,) leave Vestry-st., Pier at 8:30 A. M., and 34th-st. at 8:45, landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown and Nyack, (by ferry-boat,) Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill and Hudson.
Trip tickets to Cozzens', West Point, Cornwall and Newburg, returning same day, $1.
Connecting for all points, West and North.
Special trains to Saratoga and Sharon same evening.

CITIZENS' EVENING LINE STEAMERS for Troy direct.—Steamers SUNNYSIDE and THOMAS POWELL leave Pier No. 49 North River, foot Market-st., daily (Saturdays excepted,) at 6 P. M., making sure connections with all trains going North, East and West. Tickets sold and baggage checked to all points on Rensselaer and Saratoga and Troy and Boston Railroads.

FOR NORWALK, DANBURY, LITCHFIELD and intermediate stations, via Danbury and Shepaug Valley Railroads.—The beautiful steam-boat AMERICUS leaves foot of Market-st., Pier No. 27 East River, every afternoon at 2:45, and 3d-st. at 3 o'clock. Returning, leaves Norwalk at 7:45 A. M., on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents. Excursion tickets, $1 25.

NORTH RIVER & N. Y. ST. BOAT CO.—Harrison-st. Pier.—Str. CHRYSTENAH daily at 3 P. M., except Sundays, for Yonkers, Irvington, T'town, Nyack, [illegible], Verplancks, Peekskill; ADELPHI, at 4, for Englewood, Yonkers, Hastings, D. Ferry, T'town, S. Sing; ALEXIS, at 5, for Nyack and intermediate landings. Nyack & T'town Ferry connects with H. R. trains.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURG, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens', West Point, Cornwall, New-Hamburg, Milton and Hyde Park; the MARY POWELL from Vestry-st., Pier No. 39, every afternoon, at 3:30.

FOR RONDOUT, LANDING AT COZZENS', Cornwall, Newburg, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Esopus.—The steam-boats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave daily, at 4 P. M., Pier No. 34 North River, foot of Harrison-st.

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—The beautiful steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves the foot of Market-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 2:45, and 3d-st. at 3 o'clock. Returning, leaves Stamford at 7, and Greenwich at 7:35 o'clock, A. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon and 11 night.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
OFFICE OF THE SILVER MINING COMPANY, OF SILVER ISLET, LAKE SUPERIOR, No. 61 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 21, 1872.
A dividend of three dollars ($3) per share has been this day declared upon the stock of the above-named company, payable on the 3d day of September next, to stockholders of record on that day. The transfer-books will be closed from the 23th instant to the morning of Sept. 4. Checks for the dividend will be mailed to parties entitled to the same. C. A. TROWBRIDGE, Secretary.

THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, Aug. 14, 1872.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, that a cash dividend of Five per Cent. has been this day declared upon the preferred and common stock of this Company, out of the earnings of the last six months, payable at the office of the Company's agents, Messrs. M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 12 Liberty-st., New-York, on the 2d of September next, to holders of said stock who are registered as such at the close of business hours on the 22d day of August inst., at which time the transfer-books will be closed, and will be reopened for transfers on the 3d of September next. W. M. LARRABEE, Treasurer.

ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. SECOND DIVIDEND.
The undersigned, receiver of the Astor Fire Insurance Company, hereby gives notice to the creditors of the said Company that he will pay a second dividend of twenty (20) per cent. on all adjusted claims against the said Company, on and after FRIDAY, the 16th day of August 1872, at his office, No. 182 Broadway. JAMES TERRANCE, Receiver.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 15, 1872.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE OF SECRETARY AND TREASURER, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 9, 1872.
THE REGULAR GUARANTEED quarterly dividend of this Company, at the rate of SEVEN PER CENT. per annum, free of Government tax, on the guaranteed stock, will be paid on and after Sept. 1, proximo, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New-York. The transfer-books will close on the 15th inst., and reopen Sept. 3. GEORGE A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 22, 1872.
THE COUPON AND REGISTERED interest due on the Montclair Railway Company first mortgage bonds, Sept. 1, 1872, will be paid at the office of Leonard, Sheldon & Foster, on and after Sept. 2. R. R. LOW, Treasurer.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums. Interest commences from first January, April, July, and October. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President. VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of Laight. SIX per Cent. interest on $5 to $5,000. ASSETS, $10,358,370 85.

DEPOSIT TODAY IN THE SAVINGS BANK chartered by the United States. Send for circular, No. 185 Bleecker-st. ASSETS OVER $4,000,000.

STATIONERY.

YOUR CUSTOM SOLICITED BY FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden-lane, Stationers, Printers and Manufacturers of patent spring-back account-books, manifold letter-writers, &c.

WM. P. LYON & SON, STATIONERS, Blank-book Manufacturers and Printers, No. 87 Thames-st. Account books made to order.

LOST AND FOUND.

$10 REWARD—WILL BE PAID FOR the return of D., L. & W. Ex. Co.'s receipt book, No. 64, lost July 15. S. FRASER, No. 28 Chambers-street.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL.
NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL POSTAL STEAMSHIPS.
THE LARGEST IN THE WORLD.
CELTIC.....BALTIC.....ADRIATIC.
REPUBLIC, CELTIC, MAJESTIC, ATLANTIC, 4,000 tons burthen.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor (Queenstown).
REPUBLIC.....Aug. 31, 1 P. M.
OCEANIC.....Sept. 7, 8½ A. M.
ADRIATIC.....Sept. 14, 3½ P. M.
BALTIC.....Sept. 21, 8½ A. M.
Piers 44 and 45 North River.

Passage accommodations (for all classes) as City, Passenger accommodations (for all classes) as low as any first-class line.

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

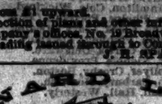
Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's office, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

Bills of lading issued through to Continental ports.

J. H. SPARKS, Agent.



CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT COBH HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.
Java.....Wednesday, Aug. 28 Parthia.....Saturday, Aug. 31
China.....Wednesday, Sept. 4 Cimbria.....Saturday, Sept. 7
Russia.....Wednesday, Sept. 11 Abyssinia.....Saturday, Sept. 14
Cuba.....Wednesday, Sept. 18 Batavia.....Saturday, Sept. 21
Scotia.....Wednesday, Sept. 25 Alemania.....Saturday, Sept. 28
And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, from New-York.

RATES OF PASSAGE—Cabin, $80, $100 and $120. Intermediate to accommodation. Tickets to Paris $15 extra. Steerage, $30. Children to one and under twelve, half price. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates. Through bills of lading issued for baggage to points in the interior. Specie not accepted. Freight and other information apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green, for Boston, at the Company's office, No. 4 Exchange-street, Exchange Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAMSHIPS will embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at 1 P. M. on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 28.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

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(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

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MANHATTAN, Capt. J. B. PRICE.....Aug. 28, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH.....Sept. 4, at 1 P. M.
OHIO, Capt. WEDEMEYER.....Sept. 11, at 3 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PROCTOR.....Sept. 18, at 1 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. MORGAN.....Sept. 25, at 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. G. FREEMAN.....Oct. 2, at 1 P. M.
Cabin passage, $80 and $100, according to location of state-room. Steerage passage, $30. Office, No. 29 Broadway, room 16.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, Pier 45 North-st.

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ANCHOR LINE.

EXPRESS PASSENGER STEAMERS SAIL FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and Russia on one ticket. Through tickets to Constantinople, Smyrna, Palestine, Egypt and Abyssinia, and cheaply as by any other route or line.

THE NEW DEPARTURES.
SATURDAY STEAMERS. WEDNESDAY STEAMERS.
Columbia.....Sept. 7 Illyria.....Aug. 28
Europe.....Sept. 14 Britannia.....Sept. 4
Italy.....Sept. 21 Anchoria.....Sept. 11
Dalmatia.....Sept. 28 Olympia.....Sept. 25
Australia.....Oct. 5 Tiberia.....Oct. 2
At Jersey City, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York.
Company rates of passage to Londonderry, Liverpool, Glasgow, Belfast, Londonderry, Queenstown, No. 2 by Saturday's steamers, $60 and $70; excursion tickets, $100; intermediate, $35; steerage, $28. Certificates at lowest rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Apply at the Company's offices in
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ANCHOR LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Royal Mail Steamers are expected to sail as follows:
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Saturday, Aug. 31, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BERLIN.....Thursday, Sept. 5, 7 A. M.
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday, Sept. 7, 7 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Thursday, Sept. 12, 1 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP.....Saturday, Sept. 14, 8½ A. M.
CITY OF LIMERICK.....Thursday, Sept. 19, 7 A. M.
Passage, $60 and $70 (according to accommodation) SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
Payable in Gold. Payable in Currency.
First cabin.....$70 Steerage.....$30
To London.....80 To London.....35
To Paris.....90 To Paris.....40
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates. Tickets can be bought here by persons wishing to send for their friends.
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WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
FORTNIGHTLY TO AND FROM LONDON DIRECT.
From Pier Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
SPAIN, CUSHING.....Saturday, Aug. 31, at 9 A. M.
GREECE, ANDREWS.....Saturday, Sept. 7, at 9:30 A. M.
EGYPT, MOODIE.....Saturday, Sept. 14, at 4 P. M.
ITALY, THOMPSON.....Saturday, Sept. 21, at 8 A. M.
TO LONDON DIRECT.
HELVETIA, GRIGGS.....Wednesday, Aug. 28, at 2:30 P. M.
ERIN, LAWSON.....Wednesday, Sept. 11, at 10:30 A. M.
DENMARK, QUINES.....Wednesday, Sept. 25, at 10:30 A. M.
Cabin passage, $75 and $80, according to accommodation, currency. Steerage passage, $30 currency.
Prepaid certificates issued for friends from Europe at lowest rates.
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ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S FRENCH MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
This splendid route is the favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:
VILLE DE PARIS.....Pereire.....Saturday, Sept. 7
ST. LAURENT.....Lemaire.....Saturday, Sept. 21
WASHINGTON.....Roussan.....Saturday, Oct. 5
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine)
TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First cabin.....$80 Second cabin.....$50
Passengers for Paris pay $5 less than by other lines.
Passengers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe will find this the most convenient and economical route.
Tickets to Paris, Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Copenhagen, Stockholm, Christiania, Gottenburg, Cronstadt, St. Petersburg, Moscow, Warsaw, Vienna, Trieste, Constantinople, Smyrna, Alexandria, Malta, Leghorn, Genoa, Marseilles, Bordeaux, Madrid, Cadiz, Lisbon, Oporto, Malaga, Gibraltar, Palermo, Messina, Naples, Rome, Florence, Venice, Milan, Turin, Havre

COLORED MASS-MEETING.

Grand Demonstration of Twentieth Ward Associations.

[illegible] — Speeches and Addresses by H. H. Garnett, W. F. Butler, George Francis, Samuel Clay and Others.

Those Democrats who have been boasting that the colored men of the City are going over to that party, who are their political enemies now as much as during the rebellion, should have witnessed the wonderful enthusiasm and the unanimous loyalty to Grant and Wilson and the Republican Party which was displayed at the mass-meeting in Republican Hall last evening. The meeting was called by the Twentieth Ward Colored Republican Association, for the purpose of adding their voices to the Republican Party and its candidates. The spacious hall at the corner of Broadway and Twenty-third-street, used as the head-quarters of the General Committee was not large enough. It was packed in the doorways, windows, and stairways, aisles, and many were unable to obtain entrance. At least 2,000 persons were in the hall, 1,000 more outside and in the ante-rooms, and the demonstration was an unqualified success as regards numbers, unanimity of expression, and unbounded enthusiasm.

As early as 7 o'clock in the evening the hall was nearly filled by an intelligent audience, among whom many ladies and white people were noticed. At about 8 o'clock the Fourteenth Ward Colored Grant and Wilson Campaign Club, numbering 65 members, arrived in a body, headed by a band of music. Soon after the Eighth Ward Unity Club, numbering 300 members, marched into the already crowded hall, and managed in some mysterious manner to find standing room somewhere. Their banner bore the following mottoes: "We are as true as steel. We remember our enemies and do not forget our friends." "We propose to fight it out on this line if it takes all Summer." "Let us have peace." Among other colored clubs present were the Fifteenth Assembly District Campaign Club, 65 members; the Eighth Ward George W. Francis Club, 50 members; Twentieth Ward Grant and Wilson Club, 369 members.

At 8:20 Mr. David R. Johnson, of the Eighth Ward Unity Club, called the meeting to order, and the following officers were nominated and enthusiastically elected:

President—James G. Frisbie.

Vice-Presidents—David R. Johnson, Elias R. Conover, John J. Freeman, T. S. W. Titus, Capt. Andrew Brown, Geo. W. Myers, Geo. W. Francis, Wm. Freeman.

Secretaries—Samuel W. Clay, Samuel M. [illegible], Wm. Widgeons, Alexander Powell, Andrew Kennard, George [illegible], James T. Johnson.

Among those on the platform were also the following: Rev. Henry Highland Garnett, Hon. John H. White, William H. Johnson, of Albany, Chairman of the Colored State Central Committee; George W. Francis, Samuel Clay, of the General Committee, and the Presidents of various colored campaign clubs.

Rev. Henry Highland Garnet, who was received with enthusiastic cheers, congratulated the Chairman and gentlemen present on the large meeting of the colored citizens of New-York which he had been called on to address. They had now entered upon the most exciting political campaign in the history of the United States. For the first time in that history men would go to the polls and cast their votes for President and Vice-President, without distinction of race or color. Two parties claimed their suffrages—the Democratic and the Republican. The Democratic party was well known in the history of the world and in the history of this country for making high and bold pretensions to liberty and equality; but it was also well known as being the party for doing nothing. It had always been the bulwark of slavery and injustice. Even the first great apostle of American Democracy lived and died a slaveholder. If slavery wanted a defender when it was yet in its infancy, and when a strong arm might have crushed the hideous monster, that defender was supplied by the Democracy. Democracy had driven the country to ruin and despotism, and eventually hurled the country into a civil war, looking on quietly while brother took a brother's blood. [Groans.] It was only when Abraham Lincoln [cheers] was called to the Presidential chair that the foul spirits conjured up by the Democratic Party were banished. James Buchanan [hisses] was President at the breaking out of the war, and he was the last Democratic President of the United States. [Cheers.] Going in with Thos. Jefferson and coming out with James Buchanan was like going in at the big end of the cow's horn and coming out at the small end. [Laughter.] One of the minions of the Democracy—a Supreme Court Judge—had decided that it was Republican, Democratic and constitutional to buy and whip slaves, and it was the same Judge, Roger B. Taney, who said the black man had no rights the white man was bound to respect. [Hisses.] A particular friend of his remonstrated with the Judge on such an unjust decision, when the Judge replied, "I could not help it. I did not want to do it, but my party compelled me, and I had to do it." This was the party that now asked the black man, through such men as Greeley and Brown—[hisses]—to vote for them. They were told to throw out their nets and catch as many fish as they could, and especially the black ones. Now he was very happy to say that they had thrown out their bait, but never a bite could they get from a black fish. [Laughter.] Sumner was next sent to coax the black man, but he found he could do no more than Greeley, and he might tell them that if Sumner could not convert the colored people, they would not believe one come back from the dead. Then came James R. Doolittle, the man who had said that the first duty of the Democratic Party was to overthrow "nigger supremacy." Now, what was "nigger supremacy" in this country? They had four hundred negroes in offices, one hundred to every million in the country, and those grand offices consisted of rolling boxes in the Custom-houses and running with bales of papers in the Post-offices. They had a colored Minister at Liberia and another at Hayti—but they were sent there because a white man could not live there. And this was the "supremacy" Mr. Doolittle said should be put down. Was not that a magnanimous party, and ought not Horace Greeley, with such a crowd around him, be placed in the Presidential chair? [Hisses.] And yet they call upon you—you who bear on your bodies the scars and wounds received from rebel bayonets and rifles, to reinstate the party who caused those wounds. Will you do it? [Cries of "Never, never."] He had been himself mobbed and beaten and driven ever since he was sixteen years old, but now that he enjoyed the blessings of liberty he was anxious to see how his brethren, who had suffered and bled as he had, would vote. [Cries of "Grant and Wilson."] If a black man could be found mad enough to vote for Horace Greeley, let him go to his grave "unwept, unhonored and unsung." The man ought to be a slave who would vote for chains and manacles. But what had the Republican Party done? They found the country in the hands of rebels, and the President a willing tool in the hands of traitors. They restored peace, they took the black man and set him free, [enthusiastic cheering,] and then placed in his hand a ballot, so that he might choose his rulers. They amnestied a hundred and fifty thousand rebels and removed their political disabilities, even although they knew many of those votes would be turned against their own party. He knew he spoke truthfully of his colored fellow-citizens when he said they could not forget the party which had done so much for them. They would vote for that banner inscribed with the names of Grant and Wilson, [enthusiastic cheering, again and again repeated,] and for another, bearing the name of John A. Dix, who would be next Governor of New-York State. [Cheers.] It would be with Greeley as it was with a horse at the Derby races. An Irishman bet on a horse named Botherum, because he had an Irish name. Now Botherum came in away behind all the others, but the Irishman threw up his hat and shouted, "Hooray! Look how he drives them all before him!" [Laughter.] So it would be with Greeley when he came in away behind the other candidates—his supporters would cry, "Look how he drives them all before him." In conclusion, he urged them to be steadfast and unwavering in their allegiance to their best friends, the Republican Party.

At the conclusion of the reverend gentleman's speech three cheers were called for and given with a will.

The following resolutions were read and carried in the affirmative by a deafening "aye:"

Whereas, We, the colored voters of the Twentieth Ward, deem it a duty to our brethren of this our common country, to so express our sentiments that they may know our position in this most momentous campaign in the history of the country, therefore, resolved that in view of the relation we hold as American citizens whose liberties are not so fully assured as to allow us in any way to relax our efforts for the success of the Republican Party, that we do heartily indorse the nomination of U. S. Grant for President, and Henry Wilson for Vice-President.

Resolved, That in the election recently held in North Carolina we find great cause for congratulation in that they have elected Caldwell as Governor by 2,000 or 3,000 majority, notwithstanding the almost superhuman efforts of the so-called Liberal Republicans, aided by our most inveterate enemies, the Democratic Party.

Resolved, That we do ratify the nomination made at Philadelphia, and earnestly implore our brethren North and South to give it their undivided support, as upon the success of said ticket depends our salvation politically.

Resolved, That we deplore the action of some of our race in espousing the cause of our enemies and seeking to draw aside others from the broad road of [illegible] and equal justice to all in this country, which at one time was the [illegible], the great point of success in the history of Charles Sumner, the greatest of living statesmen, but who, unfortunately, has become an apostate to the faith of the Republican Party, and has drawn the line where we were enemies, [illegible].

Resolved, That in Ulysses S. Grant we recognize the [illegible] of those civil principles, the firm and steadfast friend of human rights, and in Henry Wilson the [illegible] and [illegible] champion of our rights; and we pledge to them our hearty and undivided support for the positions for which they are named by a loyal people, and shall use all our efforts to make it a success.

Resolved, That we heartily ratify the nomination made at Utica of those sterling patriots, whose names are rendered immortal in history—to wit: "If any man attempts to pull down the American flag shoot him on the spot"—Major-Gen. Dix for Governor, and also that patriot whose devotion to the cause of liberty and justice has caused him the loss of a leg, J. C. Robinson, for Lieutenant-Governor, and we will also make use of all our efforts to make it a success.

Hon. John H. White, of the Eleventh Assembly District, was the next speaker. After some introductory remarks he said:

Since I have been a resident of New-York I have had the position several times of inspector of elections, and I can recollect, years ago, that occasionally there would be a black man present his ballot. And I can recollect the timid way in which he would approach the inspectors, as if he was doing something he had no right to do. There was a property qualification then, and he hardly ever offered his vote but there would be some beetle-browed, drunken inspector to challenge it. But all that is over now. There will be no more riots in New-York; no more burning of asylums. No; those very men are now on their bended knees praying for the negro vote. [Cheers and laughter.] After again referring to the campaign of 1868, and the election frauds of that year, Mr. White spoke of the necessity of preserving the purity of the elective franchise, and then continued: If we all have the elective franchise and a pure ballot, the next question is, how are you going to exercise it next November? [Cries of "Grant, Grant."] What is this Liberal Republican Party? Why, you all know that it had its outlook, its starting-point, in dissatisfied, soreheaded Republicans. It is made up of disappointed politicians, in the main, though some good men have gone into it. Another branch of the Liberal Republican Party is the Democratic Party. It is claimed that they have all reformed, but is there any one in the country who believes such a thing? At the same time, I undertake to say that every level-headed Democrat in existence will go for Greeley, [Cheers,] while the Tammany Democrats, who all steal when they get a chance, will go on the other side. [Laughter and cheers.] It is amusing to hear some of these fellows' objections to the Republican Party. One man told me that he could not vote for Grant because he didn't like Tom Murphy—about as potent an objection as one can hear now. Mr. Sumner does not like the President on account of the San Domingo question. I tell you that before four years are over San Domingo will belong to us, and Cuba too, if slavery is not abolished there. [Cheers.] There never has been a man so much maligned as Gen. Grant within the last few months; before that he was all right enough. I tell you when we elect him in November and elect our State ticket, then the bloody chasm which they would keep wide open will be closed, but not till then. [Loud cheering.]

William H. Johnson, Chairman of the colored State Central Committee, followed with some remarks on the political history of Horace Greeley, who, he maintained, never was an abolitionist, and of Charles Sumner. The latter he characterized as his "departed friend." A short address by George Francis, of the Eighth Ward, brought the meeting to a close, which dispersed with three rousing cheers for the Republican candidates.

AN OPEN-AIR MEETING.

A meeting was organized outside, in front of the Republican Head-quarters, and stirring speeches were delivered to about a thousand persons who were unable to gain admission, by Col. Petolis, Rev. J. D. Bagwell, of Plainfield, N. J., Mr. Petolis, First Ward, and others.

THE TURF.

Trotting at Prospect Park—General Notes.

There were two trotting contests at the Prospect Park Fair Grounds yesterday, and, notwithstanding the intense heat, there was a very fine attendance. The first race was a sweepstakes for $150, mile heats, best three in five, between M. Rogers' b. g. Abe, in harness; owner's b. m. Ida Fulton, also in harness, and G. Wright's br. g. Dan Bryant, to wagon. After a close contest of four heats it was won by Ida Fulton. The second event was a match for $200, mile heats, best three in five, to wagon, between M. Rogers' b. m. Belle of Vermont, and D. Dunley's gr. g. Telegraph, which the latter won in four heats. Telegraph came in first on the third heat, but was set back for running, and the heat given to Belle of Vermont. According to rule in such cases, the time was no record, and was not given.

SUMMARIES.

PROSPECT PARK FAIR GROUND ASSOCIATION, Monday, Aug. 26.—Sweepstakes $150, mile heats, best three in five.

Owner named b. m. Ida Fulton, in harness	1	2	1	1
G. Wright named br. g. Dan Bryant, to wagon	3	1	2	2
M. Rogers named b. g. Abe, in harness	2	3	3	3

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	42½	1:24	2:48½
Second heat	43	1:25¾	2:51½
Third heat	42½	1:23¼	2:47½
Fourth heat	42½	1:26¼	2:53¼

SECOND RACE.

SAME DAY, match $200, mile heats, best three in five, to wagon.

D. Dunley's gr. g. Telegraph	1	1	2	1
M. Rogers' b. m. Belle of Vermont	2	2	1	2

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	43	1:26½	2:48½
Second heat	43½	1:25	2:47½
Third heat	41½	1:21½	No time.
Fourth heat	44	1:24½	2:49

NOTES.

Thursday will be a great day at Long Branch. With its accustomed liberality the Monmouth Park Association has offered the large sum of $4,000 for a race of four-mile heats and a handicap steeple-chase of three miles. The four-mile heats has six or seven entries, and among them M. H. Sanford's b. c. Monarchist, 4 years, by Lexington, out of Mildred, by imp. Glencoe; John Coffee's blk. f. Morlacchi, 4 years, by Lexington, out of Banner, by imp. Albion; D. J. Bannatyne's ch. h. Milesian, 5 years, by imp. Mickey Free, dam by Wagner; John Morrissey's ch. h. Defender, 5 years, by John Morgan, out of Cynconia, by imp. Herald; A. C. Franklin's b. f. Arizona, 4 years, by Lexington, out of imp. Zone, by the Cure; Bacon & Hellen's br. h. Frank Hampton, 5 years, by imp. Asagarth, dam by Charley Ball, also Gerald, Gao, Flora McIvor and Cadence. These entries cannot fail to make a stirring contest, and they will doubtless prove that there are some good four-mile horses in the country, although many are laboring under the delusion that they have passed away with the popularity of dash races. The heat races have always been the favorites in the West and South. The race has caused considerable interest in turf circles, and it is the all-absorbing topic of conversation at the hotels and public resorts. The steeple-chase has the following eleven: Sorrel Dan, Lochiel, Vesuvius, Tammany, Astronomer, Flora McIvor, McGregor, (formerly Dennis Burns,) Lochinvar, Blind Tom, Lobelia and Gao. This is an array of "talent" that will create much excitement, especially among the ladies. The programme will be found in another column.

The stakes of the Monmouth Park Association for 1874 have closed with numerous entries. The Jersey Derby Stakes for three-year olds has fifty nominations; the Monmouth Oaks for three-year old fillies has thirty-six; the Continental Hotel Stakes for three-year olds also has thirty-six; the Mansion House Stakes for four-year olds has twenty-six; the West End Hotel Stakes, a renewal of the Monmouth Oaks for three-year old fillies, has twenty-six, and the Robbins Stake for three-year olds has thirty-one.

The Prospect Park Fair Ground Association will give two meetings this Fall, the first beginning on the 17th of next month; until then the Association intends giving purses every Tuesday and Thursday, and the first of the series are advertised for the 3d of September.

Uncle John Harper, before leaving Long Branch for his home in Kentucky, wrote a letter to some friends in this City in which he says that his horses always understood him and he knew just what they asked for. He then goes on to say that "Longfellow will not race again. * * * But not only was he the best and gamest race-horse that I ever owned, but in my judgment he was the best race-horse that this or any other country has known. Had he remained sound to the end of the race at Saratoga, he would have made time never dreamed of, and I not only believe, but I feel quite certain that, fit and well, he could have run four miles without whip or spur in 7:12."

The Long Branch Race Entries.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Aug. 26.—The entries for the race at Monmouth Park on Thursday next are closed. The following are the nominations:

For the four-mile heat race, Blind Tom, Gao, Gerald, Defender, Arizona, Milesian, Flora McIvor, Cadence, Frank Hampton.

For the steeple-chase handicap, Lochinvar, Gao, Flora McIvor, Astronomer, Tammany, Sorrel Dan, Lobelia, Vesuvius, McGregor and Lochiel.

Personal.

Count de Nojes, of Paris; Gen. D. Tyler, of New-York, and Jno. A. Griswold, of Troy, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Col. A. S. Hartridge, of Savannah; Col. A. B. Tripler, of Pennsylvania; Judge Wm. H. Hunt and Lawrence Barrett, of New-Orleans, are at the New-York Hotel. Senator S. C. Pomeroy, of Kansas, and Gov. F. H. Pierpoint, of West Virginia, are at the Astor House. Gov. Jno. W. Geary, of Pennsylvania; Hon. C. C. Gillman, of Iowa; Hon. A. Murdoch, of Mississippi, and Capt. Hamilton Perry, of the steam-ship Republic are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Gen. Sachs, of Washington; Dr. Owery, of the British Navy, and Dr. Barthelot, of New-Orleans, are at the Grand Central Hotel. Col. C. R. Dennison, of Kansas, and Major Suter, of the United States Army, are at the Everett House.

BASE-BALL.

Another Mutual Defeat—The "Green Stockings" Vanquished by the Baltimores—Score 10 to 7.

Yesterday, for the fourth time this season, the Mutuals were conquered by the Baltimores, and, as on more than one previous occasion, lost by the good play of their opponents than by their own careless fielding and base-running. The Baltimores began with a good streak of batting, four safe hits being made in the first inning, but thereafter Cummings' delivery became more effective, and most of the runs were scored on errors. At the commencement of the fifth inning the score was 3 to 0 in favor of the Baltimores, but here the New-Yorkers batted with effect, four runs being put together, which with another in the sixth, evened the totals. Three runs, two earned, were recorded for the visitors in their seventh inning, and in the eighth, another, the Mutuals reached the home plate, Hicks losing an easy chance of scoring. This decided the game, as the Mutuals tallied but one run in their ninth, in which the Baltimores secured two more, thus bringing their totals to ten, and winning, with three runs to spare. The general display of both nines was anything but satisfactory to the crowd, the fielding of Hatfield and Start, of the Mutuals, being especially bad. The Baltimores, although by no means perfect, played somewhat better, York and Hinman taking the lead.

THE SCORE.

MUTUAL.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	BALTIMORE.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.
Eggler, c. f.	1	1	2	0	Radcliff, s. s.	1	2	0	1
Hatfield, 2d b.	1	1	2	4	Higham, c.	1	1	0	1
Start, 1st b.	0	0	10	0	Force, 3d b.	1	2	0	0
Boyd, r. f.	1	1	1	0	Pike, r. f.	2	3	1	0
Hicks, c.	2	1	6	0	York, l. f.	2	1	3	0
Pearce, s. s.	1	2	1	4	Mathews, p.	1	0	0	2
McMullin, l. f.	0	1	2	0	Hall, c. f.	0	0	2	0
Cummings, p.	0	0	0	0	Mills, 1st b.	0	2	7	0
Nelson, 3d b.	1	1	0	2	Carey, 2d b.	1	1	2	0
Total	7	8	27	10	Total	10	14	27	7

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Mutual	0	0	0	0	4	1	0	1	1	—7
Baltimore	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	2	—10

Runs earned—Mutual, 1; Baltimore, 4.

Umpire—Mr. Ferguson, of the Atlantic.

Time of Game—Two hours.

[NOTE.—This was the sixth game of the series, the Mutuals having now lost four, and their opponents two.]

NOTES.

Today the Baltimores play the Eckfords, on the Union; tomorrow, Atlantic vs. Athletic, on Capitoline; on Wednesday, Mutual vs. Athletic, on Union; on Saturday, Mutual vs. Boston, at Boston.

Arrest of a London Merchant—An Alleged Defaulter.

Some days ago a telegram was received in this City, by a lawyer named Olden, from London, England, requesting the arrest of Wm. Tucker, alias H. S. Langley, alias William Bond, a defaulting merchant of the latter city, who had succeeded in carrying to New-York $25,000 worth of goods, the property of his creditors. In the telegram it was stated that Tucker had failed in London on the 1st inst., and was duly declared, on petition of his creditors, to be a bankrupt. Mr. William Lewis Clifton Browne was appointed Trustee in Bankruptcy. The cable communication also made known the fact that on the 5th of August Tucker secured fifty-two packages of wine, whisky, &c., of the value of $25,000, and shipped the same to New-York under the name of H. S. Langley. On receipt of the telegram Mr. Olden embodied the above facts in an affidavit and submitted it to Judge Loew, of the Court of Common Pleas. Mr. Olden also stated to Judge Loew that Tucker, alias Langley, since his arrival in New-York had endeavored to secure an office for the purpose of disposing of the packages thus fraudulently obtained. An order of arrest was issued and placed in the hands of Deputy Sheriff Martin Keese. That official executed the order yesterday. Mr. Tucker, when arrested, was mightily surprised, and expressed his indignation in no measured terms. He states that the whole proceeding is a mistake arising from a misconception on the other side of the Atlantic. The mistake he essays to explain in the following manner: He admits having failed, but claims that he did so legitimately in the ordinary course of business; that he was before the Bankruptcy Court three times, paid $1,500 to his creditors and was duly discharged. He also paid another $1,500 that he owed. The goods he claims are his property, and not the property of his creditors. As to going by the name of Langley, he denies ever having done so. A man named H. S. Langley, however, a relative of his, brought out the goods in the steam-ship Helvetia. With regard to going by the name of Bond in New-York, he claims that his full name is William Tucker Bond. The statement of Mr. Bond relative to the goods coming out by the Helvetia in charge of a man named H. S. Langley, Deputy Sheriff Keese has found to be perfectly correct. The prisoner asserts that his reason for coming to this country was that he might have a new start in business without the odium of a failure attaching to his name. Mr. Bond's story is not without a certain plausibility, and it may be true. While waiting fresh advices from England the prisoner will remain in the custody of the Sheriff, unless he can furnish $25,000 bail.

Accidents Yesterday.

Margaret Dellan, aged fifty, of No. 51 Ludlow-street, was run over by a wagon in Grand-street and seriously injured. She was taken to Bellevue Hospital, and Geo. Reed, the driver of the wagon, was arrested.

Andrew McKay, aged twenty-five, of No. 1,071 Third-avenue, fell off a feed-wagon at Fifty-first-street and Seventh-avenue, and was severely injured.

Julia Golding, of No. 101 Park-Place, was run over near her residence by a horse and wagon, and sustained serious injuries.

Louisa Style, aged seven years, while playing in the yard of her residence, No. 146 Ludlow-street, was struck on the head by a brick which fell from the roof of the building, and sustained fatal injuries.

John Flynn, aged forty, of No. 380 Madison-street, driver of Belt car No. 57, fell from the front of his car in West-street, and, being run over, was seriously injured.

Samuel W. Barnes, of No. 217 Eighth-avenue, was thrown out of his wagon at Eighth-avenue and Forty-eighth-street, and sustained severe injuries. Taken home.

Michael Madigan, aged forty, of No. 383 Greenwich-street, while at work in the sugar-house, No. 336 Washington-street, had his hip dislocated by being caught between the first floor and the elevator.

James Cerkey, aged forty, of Westchester County, fell out of his wagon in Suffolk-street, and sustained severe injuries. Taken home.

The Coming Jail Delivery.

The morning papers lately have been filled with reports of various crimes committed in this City during the heated term, when the Court of General Sessions was not sitting. Next Monday, the Grand Jury will be impaneled for the Court of General Sessions, and this week the chief clerk of the District-Attorney's office will be hard at work drawing indictments. The number of cases to be tried is extraordinarily large, and the prison is full of persons awaiting a hearing. Nearly thirty homicides are included in the ominous list, which threatens to be the largest ever made out. Between 600 and 700 indictments, already approved by the Grand Jury, are in the pigeon-holes of the District-Attorney's safe, awaiting a resurrection during the coming Winter.

To clear the track of this monstrous incubus of criminal matter there will be two Courts of General Sessions, one of which will be presided over by Recorder Hackett, and the other by Judge Bedford. The authorities hope by these means to get rid of the mammoth responsibility under which they are now staggering. The charge to the Grand Jury will probably be delivered by Recorder Hackett.

Eleventh General Fenian Convention.

The Fenian Brotherhood held its Eleventh Annual Convention at Military Hall, No. 193 Bowery, New-York City, during the past week. Its sessions were commenced on Tuesday and its labors were concluded at a late hour on Saturday night. A scrutiny was had of the reports of the Committees on *Finance*, *Military Affairs* and *Home Organization*.

The greater part of Friday, and all of Saturday was devoted to the reception of the report of the Committee on the present condition and future prospects of the Fenian Brotherhood, and to the adoption of measures for its future direction and development.

During the session of Saturday, a committee was appointed for nominating the governing body of the Fenian Brotherhood for the coming year. The committee presented the names of gentlemen for officers, and they were unanimously elected.

The name of Col. John O'Mahony, of New-York, the original Head Centre of the Brotherhood, was presented for Chief Secretary, and he was elected by acclamation by his old fellow-workers amid a scene of intense enthusiasm.

Another Paris-Green Suicide.

On Sunday night Charles H. George, of No. 431 Fifth-street, on returning home found his mother, Mrs. Regina George, a German woman, fifty-two years of age, sitting in her bedroom vomiting freely and in great distress. She said she had a burning sensation in her throat and stomach and wanted some soda-water. It was procured for her, but it did not appear to relieve her. The woman became worse, and finally medical aid was sent for, but before the arrival of a doctor she died. It was then ascertained that Mrs. George had taken Paris green. Domestic [illegible] is said to have been the cause of the suicide.

THE FIFTEENTH PICNIC.

An Immense Crowd of Juveniles on the Excursion.

Pleasant Trip Up the Hudson to Iona Island.

Popularity of the Picnics Increasing—Scenes and Incidents During the Day—The Fund Over $19,000.

The children's excursion yesterday proved to be the most successful one of the series, as the number participating was the largest yet recorded, many being left behind for want of room on the steamer. The picnics are now becoming very popular among the class they are intended to benefit, and the consequence is that the number of applicants increase with each successive excursion. The great heat which has prevailed during the past few days has also added to the success of these picnics, for the poor children now eagerly seek to escape from the City to enjoy a holiday and a breath of pure, fresh air. There were 1,682 children on the excursion yesterday, which, with the mothers and guardians, carried the total number of persons on board the steamer up to 1,878. The day was a delightful one, and there were no accidents to mar the occasion, every possible precaution having been taken to avoid them.

The following additional contributions to the Fund were received yesterday:

Gail Borden, (Colorado County, Texas,)	$100 00
W. B.	10 00
Two children at Pelham	5 00
No name	5 00
From a lady	5 00
Jeanie Eldridge and aunt, Suspension Bridge, N. Y., for Doctor's family	2 00
From scholars St. George's Sunday-school, Flushing	2 00
J. M. S.	2 00
No name	1 00
*Little girls of Bethlehem	85
Total	$132 85
Previously acknowledged	18,900 25
Aggregate of fund	$19,033 10

*This contribution stated that $1 35 was inclosed; only eighty-five cents was found inclosed.

The Fourteenth Excursion.

The excursion yesterday, given in honor of St. John's Guild, through whose exertions so many poor families on the west side of the City have been visited and assisted from the TIMES Relief Fund, was the most successful of the series, the members of the Guild doing their best to make it as complete as possible. The children were told to assemble at the foot of Spring-street at 8 o'clock, but many of them reached the pier before 7, and long before the hour named nearly 2,000 children, besides a large number of adults, had collected at the starting point. As it was impossible to accommodate all, the Manager was compelled to make a selection of the juveniles, and to allow no adults on board but those who had very young children. At least 600 persons were sent back. Even with this selection there were 1,682 children and 164 mothers with infants, all of whom were under the care of sixty-three members of St. John's Guild, who greatly assisted the TIMES staff throughout the day. These, with the band, crew, assistants and Police, made a party of over 2,000 persons. Embarkation was very difficult, owing to the anxiety of every grown person to get on board, and the impossibility of making the vessel hold them all. To select the children while this confusion lasted was a matter of serious difficulty. "Do, Sir, let me go," said an anxious mother; "my children are all on board." "I do so want to go," said another, "as this is the last picnic by water." "I must go if the children do," emphatically asserted a third, and so on through the whole crowd of disappointed ones. It seemed almost in vain to tell the mothers that there was no more room on the boat. "We do not want to sink the whole party," said the Manager, "and the boat is full enough. Your children can go, but there is no more room for adults." Some mothers had confidence enough to allow their little ones—large enough to take care of themselves—to go alone with the party, but some took their children home because they could not go themselves.

Shortly after 9 o'clock the signal was given to start, and the steamer Wyoming, Capt. J. C. Tuttle, began to move up the river, the Governor's Island Band playing popular airs. It was a joyous party gathered on board the vessel. There were children of all ages, some of them colored, from the infant in arms to boys and girls of thirteen. Many of the children were lame from the loss of a limb, several were deformed, and two of them were blind. The attire of the boys was characteristic of the class from which they were taken. Several boys were barefooted and wore ragged clothes, but they seemed as happy as those better clad, and ran about the decks with an *abandon* that seemed devoid of care.

The trip by a steamer instead of barge was chosen in order to give the children an opportunity for a long sail up the Hudson River, and to treat them to a view of the lovely scenery which lines its banks. The place chosen for landing was at the grounds at Iona Island, kept by Messrs. Hasbrouck and Bushnell. It was reached at 1 o'clock in the afternoon. The trip was delightful, a gentle breeze prevailing. During the trip to the Island the party was saluted by the whistles of the spile-driver off Bloomingdale, the discharge of artillery at Dudley's Grove, the waving of flags by the signal-men along the Hudson River Railroad, and by salutes from passing vessels, including a small steam-yacht near the Island.

The serving of the children's breakfast of sandwiches and milk, was a work of arduous labor, the difficulty of marshaling so large a crowd of little ones, including so many unruly boys, being very great. In this the TIMES staff was ably assisted by the Guild. Although the work was proceeded with as rapidly as possible, it took nearly an hour to distribute the food, each child receiving his or her sandwich and cup of milk, and passing to the upper deck to partake of the banquet. As the children went on shore they were each given a dinner of sandwiches and a package of candy. The process of debarkation occupied over half an hour.

While at the grove the children were entertained by music from the band, and that never-ending source of amusement, Punch and Judy. At the close of which performance the whistles summoned the children to return. As they again went on board, each child was given a glass of lemonade, a sandwich, and a huge piece of sponge cake.

During the time the children were amusing themselves in the grove, the St. John's Guild, in order to lessen the expenses, gave the adults a dinner on board of the Wyoming. The dinner, which was prepared by the steward, Proctor, was conceded to be a success.

The excursionists left the grove about 4 o'clock, and during the trip home the band performed several operatic selections, as well as providing dance music. While returning the children had an opportunity of witnessing a handsome sunset, the brilliant rays of which lit up the western shores of the Hudson with richest hues.

Before the returning vessel reached Dudley's Grove, a yacht, painted white, but whose name could not be distinguished, fired a salute, which was promptly acknowledged. At Dudley's and Spring Hill Groves the proprietors waved the Stars and Stripes, while the visitors cheered with hats, handkerchiefs, &c. Several steamers also saluted with their whistles, among which were distinguished the Albany night boats, the Alexis, Nunda, of Hudson, and others.

The following persons assisted the TIMES staff during the excursion: Rev. W. H. Cooke, Rev. A. Wiswall, (Master of St. John's Guild,) Dr. Thoms, Dr. Thurman, Mr. and Mrs. Crossett, and the following members of the Guild: Misses M. Rollins, E. Bowers, Velgrau, Jones, J. Bowers, Bell, Field, S. Jones, Kennedy, L. De la Montaigne, Hill, Stars, Bouner, Richardson, Thurman, Wiebe, Burby, McCormick, Wagner, the Misses Bennett, Wagner and Ackerman; Mesdames Van Winkle, Jackson, Leggett, Parvou, Jones, Andrews, McCormick, Kimmons, Chutkowski, Ferguson, and Wiebel; Messrs. Haddock, Parvou, Wagner, Hebbard, Stoner, C. Luling, R. Pierson, C. Quinn, R. Quinn, Burby, Mathews, Badham, Kimmons, Chutkowski, Wiebel, J. Wiebe, Bowers, and several others whose names were not given. Order was maintained by Officers Law, Burleigh, Soulison and Schmidts, of the Twenty-eighth Precinct, and Officers Jones, Robinson, Larigan and Seery, of the Seventeenth Precinct.

The following were the expenses of the day:

Steam-boat and wharfage	$120 00
Sponge-cake	100 00
Sandwiches	150 45
Ice-cream	25 00
Candy	25 20
Punch and Judy	19 00
Steward and waiters	32 90
Milk	17 70
Life-boat	12 00
Extra boats	5 50
Dinners for Police	14 00
Extra labor	12 00
Material for sawdust	27 50
Small stores	17 5[illegible]
Ice	6 [illegible]
Tickets printed	[illegible]
Coffee and tea	[illegible]
Lemons	[illegible]
Citric acid	[illegible]
Cartage	7 45
Sugar	21 [illegible]
Charcoal	1 00
Petty cash	14 20
Total	$726 37

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The Department of Public Parks announce that, if the weather be fine, there will be music by the Central Park Band at the Battery Park today from 5 to 7 P. M.

Dr. Armitage and Rev. J. Stewell Brown, of Liverpool, England, will preach at the camp-meeting at Sea Cliff Grove today, Dr. Armitage officiating at 10 A. M., and Mr. Brown at 3 P. M.

August Brons, a German, aged thirty-two, died at Bellevue Hospital, yesterday, from the effects of injuries received, several days ago, by falling from a pile of lumber at the foot of Delancey-street, East River.

E. D. Grandin, of No. 41 Liberty-street, was committed for examination by Commissioner Osborne, yesterday, in default of $10,000 bail, on a charge of depositing obscene literature for distribution in the United States mails.

In the case of Charles Mackay, of No. 88 Centre-street, arrested on a charge of using the United States mails for the distribution of obscene literature, the examination set down for yesterday was adjourned until Wednesday.

An exhibition of billiards was given, last evening, at Haas's saloon, Bleecker-street, under the auspices of the Société Alsacienne et Lorraine, Albert Garnier and M. Gousset being the players.

James McCann, aged seven years, died at the Reception Hospital, yesterday, from injuries received on the 23d inst. by having been run over, at Forty-second-street and Eleventh-avenue, by car No. 41 of the Belt Railroad.

Mrs. Bridget McMann, aged seventy-four years, was cut in the arm with a knife by her husband during a quarrel at their residence, No. 238 West Fifty-third-street, yesterday, and severely wounded. Her husband was not arrested.

William Johnson was brought up at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, for having forged an address to a Mr. Kedney, requesting the sum of $60 in the name of Mrs. Mary Anne Dale, of No. 110 Madison-avenue. Held to answer.

Charles Seymour, of No. 85 Avenue D, while intoxicated, fell asleep in a cart, at the corner of Sheriff and Delancey streets, on Sunday night. James McSherry stole his watch and chain, value $150, for which McSherry was held for trial yesterday, at Essex Market.

The steamer Connecticut, formerly of the Albany and Troy line, was sold at auction, yesterday, by Mr. John H. Draper, at the auctioneer sale-rooms No. 111 Pearl street. The price realized was only $18,500, Mr. Samuel Schuyler, of Albany, being the purchaser.

The City of Brussels landed 531 emigrant passengers at Castle Garden yesterday; the Spain, 823; the Republic, 432; the Columbia, 156; the Nevada, 231; the Johanna Maria, from Bremen, 170. The total number brought to this port yesterday was 2,323 emigrants.

The Board of Tammany Sachems decided at a meeting, yesterday afternoon, at Tammany Hall, to lease the theatre formerly rented to Bryant's Minstrels for a German theatre. It is also the intention of the Sachems to fit up the large hall upstairs as a first-class ball-room.

William Stone, of No. 111 Bleecker-street, was brought up at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday afternoon, before Justice Fowler, for the larceny of a gold watch and chain, valued at $60, from George H. Cole, of No. 99 Liberty-street, and held to answer in $2,500.

Yesterday morning George Sullivan, aged twenty-one, of No. 73 Water-street, had a quarrel with Jeremiah Haggerty at No. 7 Batavia-street, during which Haggerty struck Sullivan on the head with a bottle, fracturing his skull. The injured man was taken to Park Hospital. Haggerty was arrested and detained to await the result of the injuries.

Within the last two days Stokes has again fallen ill, this time with what he professes to believe is a fatal disorder. Dr. Nealis, the regular physician of the Tombs, affirms that he is "shamming," and asserts that his new malady is just as innocuous as the "bronchial attack" which impelled him to petition for a change from his present cell to quarters in the Warden's office.

BROOKLYN.

Joseph H. Basner, aged eight years, of No. 65 Van Dyke-street, was drowned yesterday morning in Erie Basin at the foot of Elizabeth-street.

Yesterday morning a daughter of Wm. H. Devine, aged three years, fell from the third story window of No. 129 Java-street, Greenpoint, and died from her injuries.

The Catholic temperance societies of Brooklyn have formed a grand Diocesan Union, to take the place of the Church Temperance Convention, which is dissolved. Officers will be elected at the next meeting, in October.

Margaret Salmon, of No. 429 Hicks-street, died at St. Peter's Hospital, yesterday morning, from the effects of ill usage and neglect on the part of her husband, Thomas Salmon, a grain trimmer.

Late Saturday night, John Cass, residing on North Tenth-street, between First and Second streets, Brooklyn, E. D., was arrested while making a murderous assault on his wife at their residence. He was yesterday committed to await the result of the poor woman's injuries.

LONG ISLAND.

The Queens County Commissioners for the erection of the new Court-house and jail met at Rockaway yesterday. The debt, $150,000, is payable in nineteen years, the first $10,000 in 1876, and the same amount annually thereafter. On Thursday, the Commissioners will visit Fairfield, Conn., to examine the Court-house there, and next week they will visit Saratoga.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The Westchester County Musical Association, which is made up of the various church choirs throughout the county, and having for its object improvement in church music, will hold its annual convention this week in the Reformed Church at Peekskill.

NEW-JERSEY.

President Grant has accepted an invitation to be present at the Fall Fair of the New-Jersey State Agricultural Society at Waverley, Sept. 17.

The Coroner's Jury in the case of Marshall Simpson, who was drowned in the Delaware River, at Trenton, on Saturday, yesterday returned a verdict of suicide.

The fund for the relief of the family of James W. McCarthy, the engineer who was killed at the fire at the Erie repair shops, in Jersey City, amounts only to $125 80. It was stated that the Erie Company had signified its intention of contributing toward the support of the family, but as yet nothing has come from this source.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 26.—Flour unchanged and sales light; Extra Spring quoted at $6 50@$6 62½. Wheat in fair demand, firm, and a shade higher; closed quiet; No. 1 Spring sold at $1 19@$1 20; No. 2 Spring, $1 12@$1 14, closing at $1 13, cash or seller August, and $1 13½, seller September; No. 3 Spring, $1 04½; Rejected, 88c.@90c. Corn dull and declining; No. 2 Mixed sold at 32c., cash or August; regular sales at 28½c.@¾c.; Rejected quoted at 31c.; No. 2 high Mixed Canal, 39½c. Oats easier; sales of No. 2 at 27¼c.@27½c. Rye steady; No. 2 sold at 54½c. Barley easier at 77c. Fall sold at 63c. Pork nominal at 14¼c.@14½c. Lard—Demand light and holders firm; sales of Summer at 8¼c. Bulk Meats in good demand and held off the market; no sales. Bacon unchanged. Whisky advanced; sales at 89c.@90c. Freights to Oswego, 11¼c.@11¾c.; Corn, 16½c.; Wheat to Kingston, asking 19c.@20c. Receipts—2,100 bbls. Flour, 130,000 bushels Wheat, 337,000 bushels Corn, 86,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Rye, 10,000 bushels Barley. Cattle—Receipts, 2,600 head; good shipping grades in fair demand and prices firm, with sales of good 1,125 to 1,150 pound Steers at $5 50@$5 90; Prime, 1,300 pounds, $6 25; no Extras on the market; Medium to Fair through Texans, $3 50@$3; Choice wintered do. at $4 50; fair to good stock is still unsold; shipments 283 head. Hogs—Receipts, 2,314 head; market quiet and rather weak at Saturday's prices; Good to Extra, $4 35@$4 65; Medium to Fair, $4 30@$4 35; shipments, 3,167 head. Sheep—Receipts, 229 head; market dull and nearly nominal; $3@$5 for Mixed to Choice.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 26.—Grain in store—Wheat, 19,000 bushels; Corn, 1,342,300 bushels; Oats, 111,362 bushels; Barley, 28,469 bushels; Rye, 12,444 bushels; Peas, 3,370 bushels; Barley, malt, 17,030 bushels. Lake Imports—Flour, 12,023 bbls.; Wheat, 76,000 bushels; Corn, 491,808 bushels; Oats, 77,127 bushels. Canal Shipments—Wheat, 7,167 bushels; Corn, 389,569 bushels; Oats, 19,021 bushels. Lake Exports from Elevators—Wheat, 19,107 bushels; Corn, 43,235 bushels; Oats, 42,967 bushels. Canal Freights—Wheat, 12½c.; Corn, 11½c.; Oats, 7½c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat—The quantity in store is unusually small, and the demand light, very little offering; sold in small lots, of White Michigan, at $1 85; Milwaukee, No. 2 Spring quoted at $1 26@$1 28½. Corn quiet; the advance in Canal Freights has checked operations; sales, in small lots, of No. 2, at 51c. Oats dull; No. 2 Western, 36c.@37c. Other articles unchanged.

TOLEDO, Aug. 26.—Flour in fair demand and firm. Wheat in fair demand, and advanced 2c.@4c.; No. 2 White Wabash, $1 75; No. 2 do. $1 50; No. 2 White Michigan, $1 25; Amber Michigan, $1 47½c.@$1 48; seller August, $1 46@$1 48; seller September, $1 42@$1 43; No. 2 Amber Illinois, $1 65; No. 1 Red, $1 58@$1 65; old, $1 70; No. 2 Red, $1 44; seller September, $1 41; No. 3 Red, $1 35; No. 2 Amber Michigan, $1 30. Corn unchanged; High Mixed, buyer August, 46c.; seller September, 45½c.; White, 50c.; Damaged, 38c. Oats in fair demand and advanced; New, 30½c.; Old, 32c.; No. 2, 31c.@32c.; seller August, 31¼c.@33½c.; old Michigan, 33c. Freights—To Buffalo, 5¼c.@6c.; to Oswego, 10½c.@11c.; to Kingston, 10c.@11c. Receipts—3,000 bbls. Flour, 3,000 bushels Wheat, 52,000 bushels Corn; 14,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—2,000 bbls. Flour, 27,000 bushels Wheat, 18,000 bushels Corn, 900 bushels Oats.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Aug. 26.—Flour steady; sales, 1,900 bbls. at $8 for No. 1 Spring, $9 25 for Amber Winter, $9 75 for White Winter, $10 25 for Double Extra. Wheat unchanged; sales, 5,000 bushels new No. 1 Red Indiana at $1 80; 3,000 bushels old No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 57; 4,100 bushels old No. 1 White Michigan at $2. Corn quiet at 57c. Oats dull; sales of one car Illinois at 40c. Corn-meal, $1 60 for bolted, $1 50 for unbolted, ℔ cwt. Mill-feed unchanged; Shorts, $16; Shipstuffs, $20; Middling, $22 ℔ ton; Highwines, 90c.@92c. Canal Freights—Wheat, 8c.; Corn, 7½c. to New-York; Lumber, $4 to the Hudson, $5 to New-York. Railroad Freights—Flour to Boston, 85c.; to New-York, 60c.; to Albany, 50c. Receipts by Lake—37,000 bushels Wheat, 1,400 bushels Corn, 1,844,000 feet Lumber. Shipments by Canal—6,500 bushels Wheat, 2,811,000 feet Lumber.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 26.—Flour steady at $6 75@$7. Wheat in good demand for dry at $1 35@$1 40. Corn steady at 48c.@49c. Rye steady; Old, 73c.@75c.; New, 60c.@70c. Oats in fair demand and firm for old at 35c.@40c.; New quiet at 28c.@30c. Barley steady at 60c.@75c. Butter in fair demand for choice. Pork steady; sales at $13 75. Lard unchanged; Winter nominal; Kettle, 8¾c.; Steam, 8¼c.; sales of Summer at 8¼c. Bulk Meats in good demand; Shoulders, 7c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9¾c.; Clear Sides, 9¾c.; sales at 10c., packed. Bacon in good demand; sales of Shoulders at 7¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10¾c.; Clear Sides, 11c. Hams—Sugar-cured firm; Winter, 16½c.@17c. Live Hogs in fair demand and firm at $4 50@$4 90. Whisky steady at 90c.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 26.—Tobacco unchanged; sales, 60 hhds. Flour quiet and steady; Extra Family, $6@$6 25. Wheat firm at $1 25@$1 30 for choice on arrival. Corn firm at 50c.@52c. for shelled and sacked, from store. Oats steady; New, on arrival, 28c.@32c. Rye steady; New, on arrival, 60c.@62c. Mess Pork steady at $14, cash; $14 50, on orders. Bacon active and firm; Shoulders, 8c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10¾c.@11c.; Clear Sides, 11¼c.@11½c., packed. Bulk Meats firm; Shoulders, 7c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9½c.; Clear Sides, 10½c. Hams—Sugar-cured—Demand fair; market firm; Fancy, 16c.@17c. Lard in fair demand and firm; tierce, 9¼c.@9½c.; kegs, 10½c.@10¾c.; order lots held at ½c. higher. Whisky firm; asking 90c.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 26.—Flour unchanged; business small. Wheat in good demand; sample lots of No. 2 Winter Red at $1 65; choice, $1 75. Corn dull and lower; No. 2 Mixed, 34½c.@35c. Oats unchanged; No. 2, 24c.@24½c. Rye dull and unchanged; sales at 56c.@58c. Whisky declining; sales at 89c.@90c. Pork quiet and steady at $14 25. Bacon irregular and lower; Clear Rib Sides and Clear Sides, 11c.; order lots of Shoulders at 9¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11c.; Clear Sides, 11½c. Lard unchanged. Live Hogs easier at $4 25@$4 50. Cattle lower at $4 50@$5 for prime to choice. Receipts—7,000 bbls. Flour, 35,000 bushels Wheat, 24,000 bushels Corn, 45,000 bushels Oats, 5,000 bushels Barley, 4,900 bushels Rye.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 26.—Coffee firm; Rio, 16½c.@21½c. Sugar and Molasses unchanged. Provisions firm; Mess Pork, $15 25. Lard, 9c.@9½c. Flour dull; market favors buyers; Superfine, $5@$5 25; Extra, $5 75@$6; Pennsylvania Extra Family, $8 50@$9. Wheat quiet and weak; Western Red, $1 50@$1 54; White, $1 80. Rye, 80c. Corn steady; Yellow, 61c.@61½c.; Mixed Western, 59c.@60½c. Oats—White, 40c.@45c.; Mixed, 42c.@43c. Petroleum dull; Crude, 15½c.; Refined, 21½c. Whisky business small; quotations lower at 94c.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 26.—Flour unchanged. Wheat in fair demand and firm; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 23; No. 2, $1 18¾. Oats unchanged; No. 2, 27c. Corn steady; No. 2 mixed, 39½c. Rye steady; No. 1, 54c. Barley in fair demand and firm at 77c. Freights—To Buffalo, 12¼c.; to Oswego, 15c. Receipts—7,000 bbls. Flour, 97,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—2,000 bbls. Flour, 42,000 bushels Wheat.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 26.—Flour dull. Wheat held higher; No. 2 Red Winter held at $1 42; $1 41 bid. Corn nominally 49c.@50c. Oats in good demand; No. 1 Old, 36c.; New, 32c. Petroleum in good demand and firm at 20c.@20½c. for car lots, 21¼c.@22c. for trade lots.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 26.—Cotton in good demand; Middling, 20¾c.; net receipts, 313 bales; gross receipts, 351 bales; exports to the Continent, 5 bales; coastwise, 208 bales; stock, 4,909 bales; sales, 140 bales.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 26.—Wheat steady; Extra sold at $1 73; No. 1 at $1 62; Amber, $1 45. Corn steady at 46½c.@47c. Oats in good demand at 38c. Receipts—3,000 bbls. Flour, 1,300 bushels Wheat; shipments—2,000 bbls. Flour, 5,800 bushels Wheat.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 26.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 19¾c.@20c.; net receipts, 105 bales; exports, to the Continent, 305 bales; for New-York, 470 bales; for Baltimore, 152 bales; stock, 2,580 bales.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 26.—Cotton firm for good grades, others nominal; Middling, 21½c.@21¾c.; net receipts, 26 bales; exports, coastwise, 206 bales; stock, 2,281 bales.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 26.—Flour nominal. Corn dull and declining at 58c.@60c. Oats quiet and weak at 35c. Bacon dull and declining; Shoulders, 8½c.; Clear Sides, 11½c. Lard nominal.

MOBILE, Aug. 26.—Cotton nominal; net receipts, 42 bales; exports to the Continent, 15 bales; stock, 510 bales.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 26.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 19¼c.; net receipts, 101 bales; exports, coastwise, 221 bales; sales, 65 bales; stock, 479 bales.

WILMINGTON, Aug. 26.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 20¼c.; sales, 7 bales; stock, 217 bales.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship Nevada, from Liverpool.—John Scott, Robt. Frater, Mr. Turnbull, Mr. Gray, Mr. and Mrs. A. Simpson, W. S. Chamley, W. H. Chamley, Miss Annie A. Brace, Miss Addie Cole, Rev. A. G. Lawson, E. W. Runyan, Wm. Crossett, J. H. Lounsbery, Mrs. John Stecker, Miss Harris, Rev. and Mrs. Wendell Prime, Miss Grace Lofberts, Miss Minnie Camp, H. D. Jones, Miss Eliza Lewis, Jacob Rachnien, Edward G. Hachnien, A. J. Horsford, Capt. and Mrs. W. H. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Vail, Dr. and Mrs. J. Conry, infant and nurse, Miss Sarah J. Beveley, G. H. Higgins, R. H. White, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Elrington, Mr. Caspari, J. Regan, Mrs. O'Grady, Capt. F. R. Meyer, Chas. Fichter, Mr. and Mrs. Lenormand, Mrs. Hanson, A. G. Greenwood, E. B. Musgrove, Mr. Phillips.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....5:22 | Sun sets....6:41 | Moon rises.12:00

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.2:28 | Gov. Island.3:17 | Hell Gate.....4:59

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.......MONDAY, Aug. 26.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Vesper, Davis, Chester, Penn., and Wilmington, Del.; A. Abbott; F. W. Brune, Foster, Baltimore; Novelty, Shaw, Philadelphia; A. C. Stimers, Warren, Philadelphia; Franconia, Bragg, Portland.

Bark Emma F. Henneman, Nichols, Bristol, Walsh, Field & Way.

Brigs Johannes Kjaer, (Dan.,) Harrison, Lisbon, Tetens & Bockmann; L. M. Merritt, Henneman, Bucksport, Jas. Ward & Co.; Alice, (Br.) Viana, Madeira, for orders, Henry H. Sprague; Matilde, (Ital.) Rossi, Gibraltar, for orders, Slocovich & Co.; Black Swan, Windsala, Wilmington, N. C., E. D. Hurlbut & Co.

Schrs. Sam Slick, (Br.,) Mugford, Queenstown or Falmouth, G. F. Bulley; Carrie A. Bentley, Falkenberg, Charleston, Bentley, Miller & Co.; J. S. Freeman, Carpenter, New-Haven; J. L. Morgan, Batewell, New-Haven; Dr. Franklin, Smith, New-Haven; Sallie Burton, Palmer, Stamford.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Nevada, (Br.,) Forsyth, Liverpool Aug. 14, via Queenstown 15th, with mdse. and passengers to Williams & Guion. Aug. 23, at 7½ A. M., 333 miles E. of Sandy Hook, passed steam-ship Baltic hence for Liverpool; same date, at 8½ A. M., 340 miles E. of do., passed steam-ship Algeria do. for do.; same date, at 10 A. M., 324 miles E. of Sandy Hook, passed steamer City of Montreal and Canada, hence for Liverpool; same date at 11½ A. M., 209 miles E. of Sandy Hook, passed steam-ship France, hence for Havre; same time saw steam-ship Australia, hence for Glasgow.

Steam-ship City of Austin, Evans, Galveston Aug. 13, via Key West 22d, with mdse. and passengers to Charles H. Mallory & Co. Aug. 20, lat. 26 57, lon. 88 32, exchanged longitude with brig Gazelle, (of Harrington, Me.,) 22d, lat. 29 58, lon. 79 45, signalized United States steamer Kansas; 25th, Hatteras W. S. W. 15 miles, passed schr. Lillias, (of Stockton, Me.,) at 5 P. M. signalized steam-ship Manhattan, 35 miles N. of Hatteras; also saw steam-ships San Jacinto, G. W. Clyde, and Cortes, 100 miles from Hatteras.

Steam-ship Regulator, Freeman, Wilmington, N. C., with mdse. and passengers to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Ship Hartfell, (of Liverpool,) Moddrel, Calcutta and Sand Heads 119 ds., with mdse. to Balli Bros. Passed the Cape of Good Hope July 4, St. Helena 18th, and crossed the equator 30th, in lon. 30 20; June 20, off Mauritius, had a heavy W. gale, lasting 6 hours; since light winds and fine weather.

Ship Nelson, (of Liverpool,) Rand, Calcutta and Sand Heads April 12, with mdse. to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. Passed Cape of Good Hope June 12, and crossed the Equator July 28, in lon. 30 W., and had variable winds and weather the entire passage.

Ship Rainbow, (of Boston,) Thayer, Padang May 10, with mdse. to F. Baker. Passed the Cape of Good Hope June 27, and crossed the Equator July 27, in lon. 32 W.; Aug. 5, lat. 16 30 N., lon. 50 10 W., lost overboard Alexander Sommers, aged twenty years, and a native of Hartford. Hartford papers please copy.

Ship Pomona, (of Glasgow,) Liverpool July 27, with mdse. to Henderson Bros. Made a northern passage and had light variable winds; was 11 ds. W. of the Banks.

Bark Francisca Maud, (Nor.,) Jansen, Port Talbot 45 ds., with railroad iron to order—vessel to Tiltens & Bockmann. Made a northern passage and had fine weather; has been 20 ds. W. of the Banks.

Bark Unione, (Ital.,) Cafiero, Genoa 54 ds., with marble and rags to J. B. Phillips & Sons—vessel to master. Passed Gibraltar July 20 and had fine weather.

Bark Wmburn, (of Pictou,) McDougall, Cow Bay 10 ds., with coal to O. B. Swain & Son—vessel to Duncan McColl. Had light W. winds throughout.

Brig San Giuseppe, (Ital.,) Esposito, Girgenti 49 ds., with brimstone to Funch, Edye & Co. Passed Gibraltar July 19; took the southern passage and had fine weather.

Brig New-York, (Ital.,) Savarese, Porto Vendres 51 ds., with wine to Funch, Edye & Co. Had fine weather and was 15 ds. N. of Bermuda.

Brig Messaggiero, (Ital.,) Mussolo, Baltimore 38 ds., with mdse. to order. Passed Gibraltar July 20; had variable weather; was 12 ds. N. of Bermuda.

Brig Watch, (of Guernsey,) Robin, Rio Janeiro 45 ds., with coffee to Simon A. Dilcor—vessel to Geo. F. Bulley.

Brig Abeleiner, (Br.,) Bettis, Windsor, N. S., with plaster to Crandall, Berteaux & Co.

Brig J. W. Drisko, Boman, Deer Isle, with stone.

Schr. Samuel E. Pabina, Encher, Baracoa 8 ds., with fruit, &c., to J. & T. Peckhill—vessel to B. J. Wenberg.

Schr. Clara Jane, McAlley, Hillsboro, N. B., with lumber to Jed. Frye & Co.

Schr. Idaho, Thorndike, Portland, with lumber to Jas. Murray.

Schr. Hannie Westbrook, Littlejohn, Portland, with lumber for Elizabethport.

Schr. Ranger, Coleman, Portland, with lumber for Newark.

Schr. Citizen, Upton, Portland, with lumber to Geo. E. Holyoke.

Schr. Wm. Martin, Blake, Portland, with lumber to Jas. Murray.

Schr. Alexandria, Peterson, Jonesport, with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Angola, Ferris, Franklin, Me., with lumber to E. J. Peters.

Schr. Forest City, Davis, Ellsworth, with lumber for Rondout.

Schr. Wm. H. Archer, Milliken, Ellsworth, with lumber.

Schr. Crescent Lodge, Calais, with lumber to John Boynton's, Son & Co.

Schr. Maggie Bell, Hall, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Watson, Baker, Hopkins, Rockland with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. A. Hayford, Shute, Belfast, with lumber, for Stamford.

Schr. Caledonia, (Br.,) Leighton, Windsor, N. S., 12 ds., with plaster to Crandall, Berteaux & Co.

Schr. Ada Herbert, Gould, Gloucester, with fish to Wm. Mullen.

Schr. W. C. Hall, Tolman, Rockland, with lime to J. V. Haviland.

Schr. Balloon, Nickerson, Bangor, with lumber to Watson & Mason.

Schr. Addie P. Avery, Ryan, New-Haven, for Baltimore.

Schr. Fashion, Young, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Sea Foam, Davis, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Henry May, Rackett, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Surprise, Seaman, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Seaman, Richards, New-London, for Elizabethport.

Schr. S. S. Scranton, Field, Boston, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Old Zach, Beebe, New-Haven, for Baltimore.

Schr. Champion, Clark, New-Haven, for Baltimore.

Schr. Justice, Taylor, Newport for Elizabethport.

Schr. M. M. Brainard, Stevens, Portland, Conn.

Schr. E. L. Gregory, Thorndike, Portland, Me.

Schr. Annie J. Russel, Clark, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Lucy Church, Baker, Rockport, Mass.

Schr. Mary Louisa, Kelly, New-Bedford.

Schr. Freestone, Pelton, Portland, Conn.

Schr. J. J. Harris, Hudson, Providence.

Schr. Eliza Hamilton, Cole, Wickford.

Schr. D. Kahn, Phelps, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Telegraph, Clark, Clark's Island.

Schr. A. Heaton, Phinney, Rockport.

Schr. A. Osburn, Curtis, Delaware.

Schr. Pointer, Nichols, Providence.

Schr. J. G. Oblyer, Crosby, Boston.

Schr. Fashion, Carbury, Norwich.

Schr. Lucy Hall, Hall, Westerly.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Aug. 26.—Arr. steamers Sir Francis, from Liverpool; Wm. Crane, from Baltimore; Neptune, from New-York; Mercedita, do.; Roman, from Philadelphia; Oriental, from Halifax; brigs Consor, from Hoboken; Six Frères, from Old Harbor, Jamaica; Torrid Zone, from Bermuda; schrs. Lucy Wright from Wilmington; Sea Dog and James A. Crooker, from Jacksonville; ship New Era, from Calcutta; brig Osprey, from Glasgow; Annie Batchelder, from Georgetown; steamer Conqueror, from Philadelphia.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 26.—Arr. schrs. A. E. Stevens, from New-York; James Jones, from New-York.

Off the port, steam-ship Gulf Stream, from Philadelphia.

LEWES, Del., Aug. 26.—Arr. bark Scotia, from New-Castle, Eng., 47 ds.; brig Aileen, from Glasgow, 54 ds.; also, the Leonard Myers, from Mayaguez, for orders. A New-York revenue cutter arr. here last night.

FORTRESS MONROE, Aug. 26.—Arr. bark Elisa, from Santos, for orders; brig Catharina, from Rio de Janeiro, for orders.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Aug. 26.—Arr. 25th, steam-ship George Washington, for New-York.

Arr. Aug. 26, steam-ship George Cromwell, from New-York.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug. 26.—Arr. steam-ship Montgomery, from New-York; schr. Ida Richardson, from Baltimore.

Cld. schr. Warpolia, for New-York.

Sld. bark Orient, for Fall River.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Aug. 26.—Arr. schrs. Laura, Bucksport, for Washington, D. C.; Julia Baker, Gardiner, for New-London; Katie Mitchell, do., for New-York; Hope On, Rockport, Mass., for do.; Belle Brown, Leontine, Olive Avery, R. S. Hoogdon, Arctic, Rockland, for do.; W. H. Lovett, Rockport, Me., for Fall River; Mary D. Freeland, Newburyport, for Philadelphia; Free Wind, Portland, for New-York. Sld. all before reported.

Miscellaneous.

Ship Fearless, (of Boston,) from Padang, which arrived on the 25th, reports: Was 16 ds. in sight of port, after leaving; had moderate trades in the Indian Ocean, and passed the Cape July 6; had moderate weather in the South Atlantic, and crossed the equator Aug. 1, in lon. 27 W.; have been 10 ds. north of Bermuda, with light, baffling breezes from the northward; on the night of the 22d, took a heavy squall from N. N. E., split sails, &c.; received a pilot from boat Wiegson No. 19, 32 miles S. E. of Cape May. June 1, lat. 33 36 S., lon. 25 21 E., spoke ship Hannah Law, (Br.,) from Bombay, for Liverpool; Aug. 20, lat. 36 19 N., lon. 73 10 W., spoke brig Seama, (Br.,) from Pensacola, for London.

Bark Thos. H. Armstrong, (of Providence,) Brady, from Glasgow, which arr. 26th, is consigned to Boyd, Bearborn & Co., not as above reported.

Bark Paul, (N. G.,) Klatt, from Newport, Eng., which arr. 26th, is consigned to Tetens & Bockmann, not as before reported.

Sloop Lighter Norma, Fisher, from Harlem, for New-York, with tallow, while passing through Hell Gate on the 25th ran ashore on the Gridiron, knocked a hole in her starboard side and filled.

Spoken, &c.

June 11, lat. 23 S., lon. 23 E., ship Wm. Wilcox, from Calcutta, for Falmouth; July 3, lat. 20 S., lon. 7 E., ship Compta, (Br.,) from Calcutta, for New-York; Aug. 20, lat. 38 N., lon. 73 25 W., schr. C. E. Rogers, steering W.

April 27, spoke bark Lord Clyde, (Br.,) from Calcutta for Bourbon, 14 ds.; May 16, spoke ship Bredalan Castle, bound S.; May 30, ship Kraschjorn, (Swed.,) Akyab for Bremen, 30 ds. out; June 25, passed bark Matilde, of Bordeaux; July 6, Captain of ship New Era boarded us, 41 ds. from Mauritius, originally from Calcutta for Boston; July 18, spoke ship City of Haskow, from Calcutta, for Dundee, 65 ds. out; Aug. 12, passed brig Apollo, of St. Lewis, bound S. W.

European Marine News.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—The Williams & Guion line steam-ship Minnesota, Capt. Freeman, from New-York Aug. 14, for Liverpool, arr. at Queenstown at 11½ o'clock yesterday morning.

PLYMOUTH, Aug. 26.—The Hamburg-American line steam-ship Hammonia, Capt. Meyer, from New-York Aug. 15, for Hamburg, arr. here this morning.

HAVRE, Aug. 26.—The Baltic-Lloyds steam-ship Franklin, Capt. Dreyer, from Stettin, for New-York, via Copenhagen and Havre, sld. hence today.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 26.—The Allan line steam-ship Prussian, from Quebec and Montreal, arr. here today.

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UNION-SQUARE.

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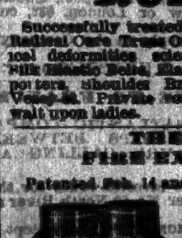

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1871.

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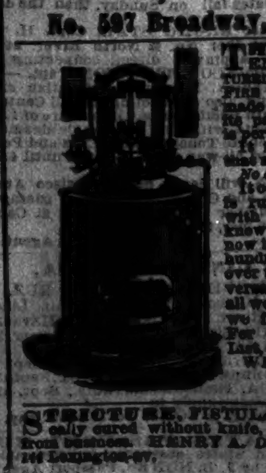

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